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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Full and Reliable Details of the Occurrence.

Statements of Samuel F. Butterworth, Esq., the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and Others.

From Our Special Washington Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The dreadful tragedy of Sunday still continues to agitate the community here.

There are few additional facts relative to the sad affair. Mrs. SICKLES' parents both visited Mr. SICKLES in jail to-day. He had an interview with his own father also, which was affecting in the extreme.

Mr. SICKLES himself is quite broken down, physically, from mental suffering. He evidently entertains misgivings as to the result of his trial; nor does he manifest remorse for the act which he deemed necessary to vindicate his own honor. His suffering arises entirely from the domestic ruin which the late occurrences have wrought.

Mrs. SICKLES is still here. Her state of mind is described as pitiful in the extreme. She has scarcely eaten or slept since Saturday.

The following statements, from Mr. BUTTERWORTH and the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, have been made to-day. They furnish a full and reliable history of all the circumstances attending this most unhappy occurrence:

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S STATEMENT.

In consequence of erroneous and false statements which have appeared in the public Press in relation to the death of Mr. P. BARTON KEY, I feel it is necessary that I should state the facts so far as I am connected with the occurrence.

On Sunday morning, about 12 o'clock M., I received, at the house of a friend with whom I was staying, a note from the Hon. Mr. SICKLES, saying: "*Dear B. Come to me right away!*" which I showed to the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER and Senator GWIN, with whom I was then conversing. I asked the bearer of the note who was there, and said to my friends, "What can Mr. SICKLES desire?"

I immediately went to the house of Mr. SICKLES. On my arrival, I found Mr. SICKLES in his bedroom, lying on his face on his pillow, overwhelmed with grief. Some time elapsed before I could obtain from him an account of the cause of his affliction. He kept exclaiming "I am a dishonored and ruined man, and cannot look you in the face!" Finally, he disclosed to me the following circumstances:

On Friday, Mr. SICKLES received an anonymous letter stating that his wife was in the habit of meeting Mr. P. BARTON KEY at a house on Fifteenth-street, in the negro neighborhood. Through an agent, Mr. SICKLES had ascertained that Mr. KEY had rented a house in that neighborhood, and was in the habit of meeting a lady there corresponding in dress and appearance to the wife of Mr. S.

Being possessed of these facts, he stated them to his wife on Saturday night. She said at once that "she perceived she was discovered," and thereupon made a full confession of her guilt in writing.

By this confession it appeared that this criminal intercourse had been going on since April, 1858—sometimes in the absence of Mr. S., at the house of her husband—and that at the commencement of the present session of Congress, Mr. KEY had hired an untenanted house on Fifteenth-street, where they were in the habit of meeting frequently.

After he had apprised me of the foregoing facts, he consulted me as to the course he should pursue. I advised him to send his wife to her mother at New-York—that, as it was now near the close of the session, it would excite no remark; that during the time intervening between the close of this session and the commencement of the next, he could go to Europe for a few months, and in the meantime a separation could be arranged between himself and his wife; that I presumed the affair was known only to one or two persons beyond mere surmise, and that for the honor of his little daughter, and his wife's friends, this course should be pursued.

To this Mr. SICKLES replied, "My friend, I would gladly pursue this course, but so abandoned, so reckless, have KEY and my wife been, that all the negroes in that neighborhood, and I dare not say how many other persons, know all about the circumstances!"

I then left Mr. S. in his bedroom, and on going down stairs I met in the Library Mr. GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE, a Clerk of the House of Representatives. I said to him, "This is a terrible affair!" He then handed me the written statement made by Mrs. SICKLES of her guilt, which was written and signed, as I was then informed, by Mrs. S. in the presence of two females, and witnessed by them. I read the statement, laid it down on the table, and said "I will go down town for a while, and return here again," and requested Mr. WOOLDRIDGE to say so to Mr. S. if he should inquire for me.

I immediately left the house, and walked to the Club on Sixteenth-street, drank a glass of ale with a friend, and slowly returned to the house of Mr. SICKLES.

On entering the Library again, Mr. WOOLDRIDGE informed me that KEY had twice passed the house during the morning, and had a short time since waved his handkerchief three times as a signal.

While in conversation with Mr. WOOLDRIDGE, Mr. SICKLES came into the Library, and said that he had "seen the scoundrel making signals," and he added, "My God! this is horrible!"

I said, "Mr. SICKLES, you must be calm, and look this matter square in the face. If there be a possibility of keeping the certain knowledge of this crime from the public, you must do nothing to destroy that possibility. You may be mistaken in your belief that it is known to the whole city."

He instantly replied, "No, no, my friend—I am not! It is already the town-talk!"

I then said, "If that be so, there is but one course left for you as a man of honor. You need no advice."

After a few moments' silence, Mr. S. said that he "was satisfied that KEY had been in the Club House opposite," and what surprised him very much was that his wife strenuously denied this, though freely confessing her guilt. He then walked into the hall, and said to me, "Come, go over with me to STUART'S room, in the Club House, and he may be able to inform me whether KEY has a room there, and for what purpose he uses it." I assented, and walked out into the street, supposing that Mr. SICKLES was following me. I left the house for this sole purpose.

When I left Mr. S. in the hall I am satisfied that he had no weapons on his person. He was without his overcoat. He said nothing to me about weapons, or the probability of encountering KEY.

I walked slowly down the avenue on the south side to the corner, and as I was crossing the street I saw KEY advance a few steps towards me. He saluted me, saying, "Good morning, BUTTERWORTH—what a fine day we have!" I responded, and said, "Have you come from the Club?" He said, "I have." I asked, "Is STUART in his room?" He answered, "Yes, and he is quite unwell." I then said, "I am going up to see him; good morning!" and turned to leave him. As I did so I saw Mr. SICKLES for the first time after leaving his house, coming rapidly down Sixteenth-street, on the side next the square, and then near the corner.

I had walked about thirty feet on my way to the Club, when I heard Mr. S. exclaim, in a loud voice, "KEY, you scoundrel, you have dishonored my house—you must die!"

I turned immediately, and saw K. thrust his hand in his vest or side-coat pocket, and take a step in the direction of Mr. SICKLES, and simultaneously I heard the discharge of a pistol. KEY then rapidly advanced on SICKLES, seized him with his left hand by the collar of his coat, and seemed to make an effort to strike with something in his right hand, which I then supposed to be a weapon. Mr. S. backed into the middle of the street, when he succeeded in extricating himself from KEY's grasp, drew a pistol from his over coat pocket, and presented it at KEY, who retreated backward up Sixteenth-street, toward the Club, and threw something at SICKLES. SICKLES followed, and when within ten feet, fired. I saw that KEY was wounded. He staggered towards the sidewalk, saying, "Don't shoot me!" He leaned for a moment against a tree, when SICKLES advanced upon him, exploded a cap, and then fired the third time.

As KEY was falling, SICKLES frequently exclaimed "You villain, you have dishonored my house, and you must die!" He uttered these words again while standing over KEY with his revolver in his hand.

I took no part in the contest. I believed them both to be armed. When I left Mr. SICKLES' house I had no thought of meeting or seeing Mr. KEY, my object being to visit Mr. STUART. I had no arms with me. I did not know that Mr. SICKLES intended to take arms with him. He left the house after me, and, without any suggestion from me, came towards the Club on the north side of the Square. When Mr. KEY saluted me I did not know that Mr. SICKLES was approaching, nor did I see him until I turned to leave Mr. KEY I did not see Mr. SICKLES shoot KEY after his fall, nor place his pistol in contact with his head or clothing.

After the third fire, I advanced and took Mr. SICKLES arm, and walked with him up Sixteenth street, and advised him to go to his house, or to the Attorney-[illegible]. I returned to the scene and [illegible] from the middle of the street, and gave it to Mr. SICKLES.

[illegible] in the whole of my connection with this unfortunate occurrence. It is not true that I either sought or detained Mr. KEY. He first addressed me, and our interview did not last one minute. I have known the late Mr. KEY in New-York and in Washington during the last ten years, and our relations have ever been of the most friendly character. I did not anticipate a collision on the Sabbath, though I did not doubt but that it would take place at an early day.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH.

STATEMENT OF THE HON. R. J. WALKER.

At the close of last week I came here from New-York. On Sunday morning, after breakfast, I visited the Hon. WILLIAM GWIN and his family, at his house where I met Mr. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH. We were conversing, when a servant came in and handed a note to Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who then, after reading the note, remarked, "SICKLES wishes to see me immediately;" adding, "What can this mean?" and left a room.

I remained conversing most of the time with Dr GWIN, when, in the course of an hour or two, some one—a servant, I think—entered and said, "Mr. SICKLES has just shot BARTON KEY dead." I asked what was the cause, when some one inquired of me, "Did you never hear the stories as to Mr. KEY and Mrs. SICKLES?" I replied, "No," never having heard their names connected in any way.

I proposed in a few moments to go the Club House where the dead body of Mr. KEY was said to be, and ascertain the facts of Dr. GWIN's carriage being at the door. I drove at once rapidly to the Club House, and was informed of the death of Mr. KEY, and that Mr. SICKLES and Mr. BUTTERWORTH had gone to Judge BLACK's, where I drove at once, and was told that Mr. S. and Mr. B. had gone to the President's. When on the way, meeting Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, I stopped the carriage, and on inquiry learned that Messrs. SICKLES and BUTTERWORTH had just gone, or were going, to SICKLES' house, to which I proceeded at once, and entering the back parlor, met Mr. BUTTERWORTH there alone. He appeared deeply distressed. This fact, together with my regard and sympathy for Mr. SICKLES, my affection for Mr. BUTTERWORTH, my long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. KEY, and friendship for him, so overwhelmed me with grief that I could not speak to Mr. B. for several moments. When at length, with deep emotion, he said, "My friend, you should not grieve so deeply. It is deplorable, but Mr. KEY deserved his fate."

I then asked Mr. BUTTERWORTH to state the facts to me, which he did, narrating the incidents substantially as they are now given in his accompanying statement:

I then said, "The meeting was not advised by you?" Mr. BUTTERWORTH replied "No, I did not expect any meeting to-day, although I apprehended a collision as probable at some future period, but when or how I did not know, nor had Mr. SICKLES ever stated to me."

At that moment Mr. SICKLES entered the room, when, after saluting me warmly, he threw himself on a sofa in an agony of the deepest distress I have ever witnessed. His grief was so appalling, his exclamations so constant, of the dishonor Mr. KEY had brought on his house and upon his wife and child, that I feared he would become insane, and thought of sending for a physician. I united, however, with B. in endeavoring to pacify him, but we did not succeed for some time.

At length he became calm, and saying he was ready to accompany the magistrate for whom he had sent, as I understood, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, Mr. SICKLES, the Magistrate, Mr. GODDARD: the Mayor, Mr. BERRET; and myself, all proceeded in the carriage to the front room of the prison, where, after a brief statement of the mere fact of the killing and death, Mr. SICKLES was committed for further examination.

Mr. B. and myself then drove to the Club Room where the Coroner's Inquest was being held over the dead body of Mr. KEY. At Club Room we met Dr. GWIN, and drove with him to his house. Mr. BUTTERWORTH then repeated, substantially, to Mr. GWIN, the same narrative he had given me, which narrative Mr SICKLES confirmed in a subsequent statement to me, in interrupted by deep agony about his daughter and about his wife, who, he said, was a mere child; adding, that for their sakes he might have tried to suffer in silence, without home or hope in this world, but after the signals and the disgrace became public, he neither asked nor wanted advice as to his course.

R. J. WALKER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

Mr. WOOLDRIDGE, a Clerk of the House of Representatives, states that he was present at the last interview between Messrs. SICKLES and BUTTERWORTH, on Sunday, in Mr. SICKLES' library, and that every particular of that interview, as stated by Mr. B. in his card of to-day, is correct.

Senator GWIN, of California, says that the narrative given by Mr. BUTTERWORTH and the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, with which his name is connected, is truly stated. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The following was this day agreed upon by Mr. SICKLES' counsel: Mr. SICKLES having been committed on Sunday the further examination before the magistrate will be waived, for the reasons that the Criminal Court commences on Monday, and being in confinement, he will be entitled without delay to an immediate and final trial. A further examination before the committing magistrate would involve a long investigation of the distressing circumstances, without any final result, and might procrastinate the period of getting the case before a jury. Numerous offers of bail have been pouring in upon Mr. SICKLES ever since he was committed, but having voluntarily placed himself at once in the hands of public justice, he prefers patiently to wait until his act shall be finally pronounced upon by a Jury of his country, after a full and complete hearing of the case, and, whilst this may subject him to some inconvenience, his own feelings, and those of others involved, whom he is willing as far as possible to spare, will be saved from the repeated discussion of the unhappy circumstances attending this case.

Mr. SICKLES' father arrived last night and had a painful interview with him. The mother of Mrs. SICKLES also visited him this morning in company with Surveyor HART of New-York, and was so overcome by her feelings as to faint.

A Visit to Mr. Sickles in Prison—Feeling in the Community.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859.

I have this moment come from the prison where Mr. SICKLES is confined. I found him walking the corridor in the central part of the jail, conversing with a little man in black, who proved to be the Rev. Mr. HALEY, of the Unitarian Church, and who had been with him nearly the whole of the previous night, engaged in carrying messages between the unhappy gentleman and his still-more-to-be-compassionated and unhappy wife. SICKLES did not appear much different from what he ordinarily does, though his eyes filled and his voice trembled a little as he greeted me. He had just parted from his friend HART, the Surveyor, who came in in this morning's train, and the meeting between them quite unmanned him. Directly after, his friends began to come in to condole with him and to offer their sympathy. Among them were Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina; CHARLES EAMES, late Charge at Guatemala; Mr. WIKOFF, of Messrs. BELL and BUTTERWORTH, of New-York. The last time I met these last two gentlemen with Mr. SICKLES was on the night of his election, when their hilarity at his success was as great as their depression of feeling was now.

Mr. HALEY had acted as a negotiator between Mr. and Mrs. SICKLES, and it was at his solicitation that the injured husband was induced to return her wedding ring, which he had taken from her on being satisfied of her incontinence. He also consented that she should keep her child, on the condition that she returned to her father's house. The unhappy woman makes no attempt to disguise her remorse, nor to palliate her guilt. In fact she has signed a paper exonerating her husband from all blame, and admiting guiltiness.

The grand sentiment here appears to be all on the side of SICKLES, except among the friends of KEY, who are both numerous and powerful; and threats have been made of violence towards SICKLES if he should be let out on bail, of which there does not, at present, seem to be much probability. His friends think he had better remain where he is until the excitement abates.

The conduct of KEY appears from all accounts to have been monstrous and base. He was old enough to be the father of his victim, a widower, and the father of four children; the intimate friend of the family, and the constant recipient of the hospitalities of the man he injured. Yet he pursued the victim of his base designs in the most cold-blooded manner, and worked upon her feelings by every artifice he could master. His conduct had become so open and shameless that a friend of SICKLES, a fortnight since, remonstrated with Mrs. S., warned her of the danger she was in, and of the inevitable result when she should be discovered. But these warnings had no effect; and at Mr. SICKLES' Thursday dinner-party last week, Mr. KEY was there, as usual, and as marked in his attentions to her.

This tragical affair monopolizes the attention o Washington at present, and all other matters appear to be forgotten.

An attempt will be made to involve Mr. BUTTERWORTH as a *particeps criminis* in the shooting, as he was seemingly holding KEY in conversation until SICKLES had time to come up to them. But there will be no difficulty in proving his innocence of any complicity in the matter. C.

Funeral of Philip Barton Key.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 1.

The body of PHILIP BARTON KEY was brought from Washington this afternoon, and buried in the Presbyterian ground in Green street, in the grave with his wife. The funeral was attended by friends from Washington and this city.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Recall of Count de Sartiges, the French Minister.

NO NICARAGUAN TREATIES RATIFIED.

Great Reductions in the Appropriation Bills.

THE OCEAN MAIL BILL TABLED.

The Indian Troubles in California—The African Slave-trade, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

Count DE SARTIGES, the French Minister, is removed, and the Visconte DE SZREE, at present at Carlsbad, near Baden, is appointed here. He is, like Lord LYONS, a bachelor.

Nicaraguan dispatches arrived this morning, for the Government, to the 29th ult., and for Gen. JEREZ to the 27th. Both the English and the American Treaties were pending before the Nicaraguan Congress—neither of them having been confirmed. Gen. LAMAR says that the failure to ratify our Treaty was attributed to a want of time. He gives it as his opinion that the Treaty will be rejected as it stands, but that it might possibly be confirmed were it to be slightly modified. The subject was considered in Cabinet to-day. Gen. CASS thinks it folly to write any more dispatches in relation to the matter. The Ouseley Treaty had only been negotiated, not ratified.

Congress has worked quite faithfully for several days past. The Senate was engaged all day on the Post-office Appropriation. There was a considerable struggle over the California Overland Mail contracts. The Butterfield service was reduced from semi-weekly to weekly, and the Kansas City and Stockton route was discontinued. The time on the Salt Lake route was decreased from thirty-eight to twenty five days. An amendment was adopted authorizing the Postmaster-General to discontinue any of the Overland routes he may choose, and limiting the expenditures for that service to the total sum now paid. Opinions differ as to the effect of the last amendment. The general opinion is that it nullifies the provisions for increased service, unless the Department chooses to discontinue some already existing contract.

The Ocean Steamer bill was laid on the table without amendment, owing to outside pressure from the National Steamship Company. The bill provided for payment, "as required by existing laws," out of the Post-office fund, and limited it to postages on mails transported. The National Steamship Company urged payment in gross out of the Treasury. This resulted in the tabling of the bill. No other bill will be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, unless by instruction from the House. The parties should have taken the bill as reported, and trusted to amendments in the Senate, where the action is not restricted by rules.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was passed to-day, after a reduction of near $400,000 below the Committee's report. The appropriation for the Custom house at New-Orleans is reduced $300,000; at Charleston, $200,000; for the Treasury extension $300,000. Amendments were made reducing the amount $150,000.

The bill for the distribution of the Potomac water through Washington and Georgetown passed the House to-day by a large majority, and will go through the Senate to-morrow without difficulty. It provides for a Civil Engineer.

The bill appropriating $600,000 to fulfill the treaty with the Dacotah and other Indians, passed the House.

It is said that Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, could have secured a report on the Tariff bill by his vote in the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Army Appropriation bill with the Senate's amendments produced an animated discussion in the House. The amendment paying Massachusetts $227,000 for advances in the War of 1812 was concurred in; also, $54,000 for new machinery at the Springfield Armory.

As the time for adjournment approaches the anxiety of parties interested in pending measures becomes intense—the more so because evidently much important legislation must be lost altogether. Efforts will now be made to attach to appropriation bills all manner of amendments, and every amendment should be closely scanned by Congress.

Judge REAGAN, I understand, will appear in a card to-morrow morning, correcting the report of the colloquy between himself and his colleague, Mr. BRYAN. These gentlemen are both brave to a fault, and a collision is apprehended.

A rumor is prevailing that ROBERT OLDS, Esq., of Georgetown, will be appointed District-Attorney *vice* KEY, but is believed to be unfounded.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The War Department has received dispatches from General CLARKE, of California, saying that a change in the Military Department has become necessary towards the occupancy of the crossing of the Colorado at the 35th parallel, and that a necessity exists to chastise the Indians in that region of country. It is understood the Mohaves will be joined by other tribes, and they can muster jointly some fifteen hundred fighting men.

Another letter from an Army Officer in California dated the 2d inst., says: "We have another war quite as big as that in Oregon, and I shall leave to-morrow to assist in preparing my command for the field."

The former advices regarding the Cass-Yrissari treaty are confirmed by official dispatches. The treaty has not been ratified by Nicaragua, and Mr. OUSELEY's treaty is in a similar condition.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $16,600,000.

It is considered material to supply an imperfection in yesterday's report of the colloquy in the House between Messrs. REAGAN and BRYAN. Mr. REAGAN asked Mr. BRYAN whether he intended to impute dishonorable motives to him. Mr. BRYAN replied that he did not say anything which cast any imputation upon the motives of his colleague, after which he proceeded to speak of his own responsibility.

The President, in replying to the call of the House for information concerning the African Slave-trade, says that the instructions given to the commanders of the Squadron are such that seizures are not likely to be made, except under circumstances which would, at least, insure a certificate of probable cause, if they did not authorize condemnation. The object has been to avoid, as far as practicable, all vexatious interruptions of lawful commerce. The only instance at present known to the Department in which an officer capturing a slaver or suspected slaver on the coast of Africa has been sued or otherwise embarrassed by the owners, officers or agents of the captured vessels is that of Commander SIMONDS, who captured the brig *Casket*. In his case no damages appear to have been recovered against him, and the expenses incurred by him in defending the suit were refunded him under the act of Congress in 1854. The number of captures made by the American squadron under the treaty of Washington, previous to September last, was twenty, of which six were condemned.

The Ocean Mail Transportation Service—Mr. Sherman's Report on Naval Abuses.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1859.

It is to be regretted that there is no time to mature a wise bill for the transportation of the trans-Atlantic mails. Such a measure is greatly needed; but a thousand times better will it be to pass none whatever, than allow such a scheme to become a law as that recently reported by Mr. YULEE from the Committee on Post-Offices. This authorizes close contracts for ten years for semi-monthly service to Southampton or Liverpool; once a month to Bremen *via* Southampton, and once a month to Havre *via* Southampton, at $660,000 per annum. No other stipulation is made with reference to the character of the steamers, except that they shall be "of suitable speed for mail service." If the Postmaster-General chooses he may send the mail in propellers—considering a fifteen-day trip as acceptable, if he can do no better. The bill fixes no ports of departure from the United States, but leaves that discretion also to the Executive. The Postmaster-General is also *directed* to stipulate that during the continuance of these contracts no *other* contracts will be made by the Government for conveyance of mails between the United States and Europe; and that if the Government should require additional service upon the same routes, it shall be performed *by the same parties for a pro rata increase of compensation*. This statement of the provisions of the bill is enough to condemn it, and comment is unnecessary. The representatives of the commercial interests should not permit it to pass without discussion and material amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN's report upon the abuses in the Navy Department and Navy-yards has attracted a great deal of attention here,—and challenges the admiration, even, of those of his political opponents who value honesty above partisan considerations. Its effect upon the House was evidenced by the success of his motion yesterday to reduce the appropriation for Navy-yard expenditures. It cannot fail to work a long-needed reform. It will also tend towards checking another abuse—the constant employment of Ex-Members of Congress here before the two Houses and the Departments for jobs, contracts or legislation. This practice has grown very rapidly within a few years; and scarce a measure of considerable importance that has not here some Ex-M. C. to push or defeat its passage. When we find such engaged here upon measures which were before them while Members of the National Legislature, the suggestion is very natural that their interest must have dated prior to the expiration of their Congressional terms. A pen-and-ink sketch of one or two characters of this stamp would be readable, and might rather startle old Knickerbocker ideas of propriety.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The Senate, on assembling, went into Executive Session till 12 o'clock, after which

Mr. SHIELDS presented the credentials of Mr. DOUGLAS, re-elected for six years.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. YULEE, from the Committee, appended to this bill a clause similar to that on the Post Routes bill, raising the rate of postage to five cents, and abolishing the franking privilege. Agreed to, Yeas, 29; Nays, 26.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Wright and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Kennedy, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—26.

Mr. WILSON said the Post-office advertisements appeared in over seven hundred newspapers, which, he considered, was a mere matter of patronage, therefore he moved that future advertising be in the two papers of the largest circulation in each State and Territory, and two in Washington City. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON further moved to amend, by providing that the contract with BUTTERFIELD & Co., for carrying the mails between St. Louis and San Francisco be modified, so that the contractors may carry the mails between those *termini* by any route they may select.

Mr. YULEE stated that his objections thereto were, that Mr. BUTTERFIELD had a preemption of land at certain points which would thereby be increased in value; also, that by lengthening the route, he might found a claim thereon for increased compensation, or a new route, and might force the Government to establish military posts, or endanger the safety of the mails, besides many other reasons.

Mr. TOOMBS showed, that in addition it would cut off 500 miles of mail service, *viâ* Memphis.

Mr. IVERSON saw in it only an attempt to deprive the South of the poor privilege of a mail route for the benefit of the North, and that it was intended to influence the route of the Pacific Railroad.

Messrs. RICE, BRODERICK, POLK, BAYARD and others took part in the debate. It came out in the discussion that the Overland conveyance costs from thirty-five to sixty dollars for each letter.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was lost by Ayes, 19; Nays, 32.

Mr. STUART moved to amend, that the Butterfield overland contract be reduced to weekly service, and the pay to be $450,000 instead of $600,000. Agreed to.

Mr. BRODERICK moved to amend, that the weekly mail between St. Joseph and Placerville be accelerated to 25 days and the pay $110,000. Agreed to by 20 to 19.

Mr. RICE moved to amend, that a weekly mail be established from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Puget's Sound, the pay to be $200,000. Agreed to by Yeas, 14; Nays, 15.

The Senate here took a recess, there being no quorum present.

Just previous to the recess Mr. POLK presented the credentials of Mr. SALISBURY, as Senator from Delaware in place of Mr. BATES.

After the recess, Mr. RICE's amendment was voted on, and carried—Yeas, 33; Nays, 4.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to strike out the $80,000 for the monthly overland mail from Kansas City to Stockton, at the expiration of the present quarter. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when most of the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were adopted, votes being taken on those disputed.

The amendment reducing BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s contract was adopted—32 against 16.

The amendment for a weekly mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., was adopted by 29 against 22.

The amendment for a weekly mail from Kansas to Stockton was adopted.

The section raising the rates of postage, abolishing the franking privilege, and generally regulating the details, &c., was adopted.

Mr. GWIN renewed his motion for the establishment of the weekly mail service from Salt Lake to Oregon at such a compensation as the Committee may determine. Adopted.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved to give the Postmaster-General discretionary power to continue any Overland route. Adopted.

Some minor amendments were then adopted and added to the bill, when it passed by 29 against 22.

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Wright, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

Mr. BRODERICK moved to reconsider, as in his opinion Mr. CLINMAN's amendment placed the whole Pacific coast at the mercy of the Postmaster-General.

Motion to reconsider lost by 22 to 28.

Ten o'clock—On motion of Mr. HUNTER the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

Considerable debate ensued on the various items in Committee of the Whole.

At midnight Mr. FESSENDEN moved to adjourn.

Mr. HUNTER hoped the Senate would not adjourn.

A vote was taken on the motion, and it was lost by yeas 20; nays 22.

12.30 *A. M.*—Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN is seated on a sofa on the floor, conversing with General SHIELDS and several other Senators, who have been introduced to him.

The amendments adopted on Committee of the Whole are to allow back pay to the officers suspended by the recent Naval Board, and to pay $170,000 to the Paraguay Expedition.

Mr. HAMMOND, from the Naval Committee, reported amendments increasing the appropriations for the Portsmouth Navy-yard from $10,000 to $60,000; for the New-York Navy-yard, from $20,000 to $168,000; for the Norfolk Navy-yard, from $10,000 to $150,000; for the Pensacola Navy-yard, from $10,000 to $75,000; for the California Navy-yard from $20,000 to $200,000.

In the course of the debate Mr. HAMMOND said we had too many Navy-yards. One on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific was enough; but great reforms could not be made at once.

One A. M.—The debate still continues.

Motion to adjourn lost by 21 against 18.

Mr. HAMMOND's amendment agreed to by 20 to 19.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an amendment to indemnify Commodore PAULDING for the WALKER suits, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. FESSENDEN here moved to adjourn. Lost by 17 to 21.

Mr. HALE moved to add a new section that no new promotions be made in the Navy until the number of captains shall be reduced to fifty. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all amendments agreed to expect that to increase the Appropriation for the New-York Navy-Yard, which was rejected by 28 to 15. Mr. KING voting with the majority and Mr. SEWARD being absent.

Here another motion was made to adjourn, and lost.

1:30 *A. M.*—The Senate chamber is capable of holding 2,000 persons, and there are now present 39 spectators, 43 Senators, and two reporters, namely, one, the reporter for the *Intelligencer*, and the other the reporter for the Associated Press.

The amendments to increase the appropriations for the Norfolk, Pensacola, and California Navy-Yards, were also lost.

Mr. GWIN tried hard to carry the last named, but it was voted down by ayes 14, nays 22.

Mr. HALE's amendment to restrict promotion was lost by ayes 28, nays 8.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clark, Crittenden, Davis, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Lane, Mallory, Polk, Reid, Rice, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, Wade, Ward, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Broderick, Doolittle, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh.

The Senate then at 2 o'clock in the morning, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

On motion of Mr. FENTON the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing the enrolment, register and licensing of the the vessels owned by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

The House proceeded to act on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Among the most important amendments concurred in, are the following: reducing the item of $350,000 for continuing the treasury extension to $50,000; striking out the $200,000 for the Charleston, South Carolina, and the $250,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-Houses; and adopting the proviso that no part of the amount appropriated for the Patent Office be paid to those persons recently assembled here by invitation of the Interior Department, for consultation on agriculture.

The bill was passed. It makes appropriations for the Coast Survey Lighthouse Establishment, Survey of the Public Lands, etc.

The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

An incidental discussion ensued, involving the questions that bounties should be withheld, and that the postages should pay for the service; that American steamers are ready to carry the mails under it provided that the postal treaties which afford protection to foreign steamers, and oppress American steamers be abrogated, and the Postmaster-General be directed to send the mails by American steamers only, and so give them the entire service.

During the debate Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, said that contracts were corrupting, and that the postages should pay for the ocean service.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, remarked that the bounties had farmed out the ocean, and excluded all competition, and by their means the Federal Treasury has paralyzed private enterprise.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, desired to defeat the bill, that one may be passed securing an independent system of our own, without the aid of subsidies.

The Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, the bill was tabled by 11 majority.

The bill making appropriations for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians was passed.

The bill providing for the care and preservation of the Washington Aqueduct, and for the distribution of water in the cities of Washington and Georgetown was passed.

The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and that appropriating $227,000, the balance due Massachusetts on account of the war of 1812, was, after debate, agreed to.

Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, offered an amendment, which was ruled out, providing that Massachusetts pay the expenses of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in that State.

The twenty-eight amendments acted on will come up for final vote to-morrow.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, introduced a resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Investigating Committee. Adopted. Adjourned.

The Disaster to the Steamer Princess.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 28.

A boat arrived from the wreck of the *Princess* bringing a number of the wounded. It was foggy at the time of the explosion, and the *Princess* being behind time had too much steam on. A Baton Rouge dispatch says the engineer is reported to have said he would reach New-Orleans certain on time or blow up. The engineer was cut in two, about one hundred persons were wounded and many of them are in a dangerous and dying state. It is impossible yet to ascertain the number of the lost. Several boats saved many lives. There is much excitement here and all along the river. Numerous unrecognized bodies are being found but there are no Northern or Western names.

The Fire at Boston, etc.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The total loss by the burning of the large store-house No. 245 Broad-street, last night, was $250,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $200,000. Ten thousand bags of linseed, 1,000 bales of cotton, 200 bales of gunny bags, and 150 bales of gunny cloth were destroyed, as also a large quantity of saltpetre in the U. S. Warehouse cellar adjoining by water.

The insurances are effected in the following offices: Home, of New-York, $9,000; Howard, of New-York, $4,500; Mercantile, of New-York, $4,500; Royal, of London, $20,000; Etna, of Hartford, $10,000, and the remainder in Boston offices. The steam fire engines were at work and did great execution.

Mr. JOHN MCMICHAEL, proprietor of Congress Hall, Saratoga, was robbed last night, at the Tigers' ball, of $8,000 in notes and $100 in bills.

Fire in St. John, N. B.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

Four dwelling-houses in Paradise-row, Portland-street, St. John, N. B., were destroyed by fire last night.

Suicide of a New-Yorker.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 1.

A young man, named ORLANDO G. PARSONS, formerly a clerk in the New-York Post-office, committed suicide, at his boarding-house, in this city, to-day, by shooting himself through the head. He had been disappointed in an effort to secure a clerkship in the State Department at Washington, as a letter from General CASS in his pocket showed, and was out of means, when, in a fit of despair, he committed the rash act.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.

SCRANTON, Pa., Tuesday, March 1.

A man, whose name is unknown, was arrested here to-day for passing several counterfeit ten dollar bills. The bills were on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 1.

SAMUEL W. D. MOORE, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is elected by a small majority, and eight Republican Aldermen are chosen.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 1.

The Republicans elected FITZHUGH for Mayor by 224 majority, and every Alderman and Supervisor on the ticket.

TROY, Tuesday, March 1.

The Hon. ARBA READ, Democrat, is reelected Mayor by about 500 majority. JOHN M. LUDON, American and Union, is reëlected Justice. The Council is probably a tie.

Sale of the Pennsylvania Bank Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 1.

The Pennsylvania Bank building, situated on Chesnut-street, was sold this evening to the Philadelphia Bank for $163,100.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The steamer *William Jenkins* from Baltimore at 8½ o'clock last evening, off Pollock's Rip, ran into the schooner *Helen*, from Rockland for Providence, with lime, and stove in her bows. The lime took fire, and the Captain and crew abandoned her, and have arrived here in the *William Jenkins*.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia* arrived at her dock at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

News from Hayti.

DEATH OF A SON OF PRESIDENT GEFFRARD—PROGRAMME OF TH

The Work-Women of New-York.

In these days, when the rights and the wrongs of women are discussed so generally, and with such wide differences of opinion,—and when the so-called "strong-minded" wish to take to themselves especial praise for self-dependence, it will be well to bestow a little attention upon those young women who have been silently self-dependent for years. They constitute a body of persons who occupy a prominent and very responsible place in the public eye as artisans, but whose peculiarities of position, and diversity of employments are little known to the world at large, though their sorrows and their sufferings have often furnished a theme for comment for the novelist and the newspaper. We often hear of the heartless treatment of some poor shirt-sewer, and are apt to think that all work-women are half-starved miserable beings, who are robbed and cheated at every turn; but there are two sides to the picture, and it may be gratifying to the leading merchants and employers of New-York, and to the young women themselves, to present a correct view of both.

The importance of those young workers, in a commercial point of view, entitles them to a large share of public consideration; and the interest lately excited in the minds of the people in regard to them, has led to a desire to know more of their actual condition. This wish has been expressed in circles where the favor with which any sensible project, having in view their moral and social improvement, has been received, proves the genuine sympathy felt for them as an important, though generally undervalued and much-suffering portion of the community.

The amount of work done by women's hands in the various manufacturing houses of New-York is astonishing; and when we say that in many instances one single house has the names of from 1,000 to 1,800 workers on their books, and that it is estimated that there are *fifty thousand* employers, large and small, in this City, and that New-York is the emporium of trade from which every city in the Union is supplied, it will be very evident that there must be a great deal of work done, and that work-women must be rather useful members of society and very much in demand. Recognizing them as such, let us proceed to give a brief sketch of them.

Our work-women come from every State in the Union and from nearly every part of Europe; though the foreigners make up a very small portion of them. They are principally Americans, a large number of them being the daughters of respectable mechanics and trades-people, in comfortable circumstances, and a portion forming that class who have to labor for widowed mothers, dissipated fathers, or little orphan brothers and sisters. There is still another class—those who live, many of them, in "brown-stone fronts," whose relatives take a few genteel boarders to help in defraying expenses, while they—the workers—the daughters, nieces, or poor country cousins—receive material from leading manufacturing houses, which they continue to make up year after year without the fact being discovered by their outside friends. These ladies, intelligent, and sometimes very skillful, are always welcome applicants to employers, and have the best kind of work sent to them and taken away when finished, without any further trouble to themselves than that of receiving first-class prices. Gentlemen's dressing-gowns, sold at from $10 to $35 a-piece, embroidered shirts and vests, fine satin neckcloths and other kinds of superior needlework are done by these lady seamstresses, who, in many instances, have no other funds than those received from their efforts in this way.

Competent work-women are always certain of finding good places and very fair wages in any one of the manufactories where their particular talents can be employed, and very often the merchants are indebted to them for new inventions of style and for the elegant improvements made in their various productions.

It is generally supposed that these work-women have overseers, whose business it is to constantly keep watch of their labors, and instruct them in the various fashionings in which different articles are made, and guide them to special points of excellence; and when the uninitiated look at a beautifully-painted vase, or a finely-tinted picture, a magnificently-embroidered cloak, or a delicate set of tissued lace of great value and rare workmanship, and feel as if they could not sufficiently admire the chaste beauty of the one, or the charming taste displayed in the other, it would be difficult to make them believe that all this is the work of poor girls. They have a vague, indistinct idea that the *labor* must be done by persons whose business it is to work; but they think that the elegance of form, the artistic combinations of color, the wavy lines of grace which give the peculiar *ton* to such or such an article, must surely be an emanation from the brain of somebody far removed above the mere workers—the head of the establishment, perhaps, or person appointed to exercise the most particular care over his or her body of artisans. This is not true. There are no trades in New-York, excepting the dressmakers', milliners', and the tailoring trades, which require more than a two months' apprenticeship from a girlish applicant seeking employment. The apprentice takes her place in the workroom, (where sometimes there is a foreman, but oftener this is not the case,) and for the first week or two is taught the rudiments of the business by the girl who sits next to her, or the foreman, and is guided mostly by what she sees others accomplish. After this she is left entirely to herself, and when her term of apprenticeship is expired, she receives her work, with orders that it is to be done in this or that style, and she is expected to give to it the beauty of outline, the grace and the exquisite finish which attract the eye of the purchaser.

There are numbers of merchant employers in New-York who pay their girls by the piece: that is, a certain price for each article, or so much per dozen, who have no one to take charge of or superintend the affairs of the work-rooms—where each girl has her own work to do, and is responsible for its being done well: and the merchant who is acquainted with his *employees*, having given his orders, trusts his goods in their hands with perfect confidence in their meeting his expectations, and often absents himself from his work-room a week at a time.

Among these girls are to be found a high degree of intelligence and wonderful artistic skill, and generally they are industrious, diligent, passably well educated, and pure in morals. The merchants say that they are more conscientious in the discharge of their duty, more reliable, and infinitely less troublesome than their brother artists of the other sex. It will be thus seen that the work-women of New-York are a valuable and indispensable class, whose immense productions in different kinds of domestic manufacture are unthought of by the mass, although they are everywhere to be seen from Maine to California, from Paris to Japan.

To give an idea of the great amount of work accomplished by what Mr. BEECHER in a late discourse justly styled "this vast army," and the manner and mode of their operations, as well as to describe clearly the situation of the girls in their different workrooms, it will be necessary to invite the reader to accompany us to several houses of the leading manufacturers of New-York. First, as a subject interesting to the ladies the latest and novel introduction in the way of dress, one which has reached the point of perfection in its manufacture, besides the important fact of its giving fairly remunerated employment to thousands of women, we will make mention of HOOP SKIRTS.

First on the list of those engaged in this trade we place the firm of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, No. 52 White-street. They occupy a very large and handsome marble building, six stories in height, and devoted entirely to their specific manufacture. The rooms on the different floors are exclusively devoted to the labors of the girls, the male workers of the establishment being confined to the basement of the house, where they are comfortably enough situated, but where their accommodations cannot compare with those enjoyed by the young ladies up stairs. Here the rooms are vast, having large windows through which pure air and sunlight have free entrance, and where the floors, tables, in fact everything to be seen, is preserved in scrupulous cleanliness, and each girl is provided with every appliance necessary to aid her in doing a large amount of work with the greatest possible ease to herself.

On one floor there are about one hundred and fifty young girls, some of them very beautiful in person, all engaged in the manufacture of the little garment lately invented by this firm, and called the *Tournure* Corset. This is an admirable, and, we should say, indispensable article of attire for every lady who wears hoops, as it is intended to take the whole weight of the skirts from the hips and spine. Another valuable thing, and one which should be worn by every young girl, is the Belt or Skirt Supporter, an invention of a New-England clergyman, the object of which is to brace the form lightly, and relieve it of the weight of the whole dress, which is made to rest on iron springs very ingeniously contrived. In one room the young ladies turn out *one hundred dozen* of the *tournure* corset daily.

In another apartment some two hundred and fifty are engaged in making the Matinée Skirt, the latest invention of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, and one which the firm take especial pride in recommending. It is provided with detachable spring fastenings, by means of which the muslins can be instantaneously removed from the hoops; of this firmly and beautifully made article the girls finish *three thousand per day*. A lady's hoop seems at first sight a very simple and rather ridiculous affair, but when one is brought in view of the immense machinery—the many inventions perfected at great expense of time and money—and the several processes through which one of these garments must pass before it can be pronounced wearable, we are compelled to look upon hoop-making as quite an art, and speak of the "institution" with a proper degree of respect.

The workers in the house of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, who number very nearly a thousand, have a parlor and several attiring rooms provided for their especial use, and indeed the appearance of the young ladies employed here, their dispositions in the various departments of the factory, together with the many provisions made for their comfort, are subjects of great gratification to those who have visited this establishment. The books of this firm show that most of the young ladies in the house earn wages ranging from $5 to $6 50 per week. In one room we noticed on the wall the useful hint, "Tell short stories during work hours," and in another these words, "Lost, an hour of Time set with sixty golden minutes; no reward is offered; it is gone and can never be reclaimed."

Another house which merits attention is that of Messrs. OSBORN & VINCENT, the firm which first gained the patent for the "Extension Skirt." Here we noticed some beautiful hoops which had been on exhibition at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace—the steel being covered entirely with silk floss, and the bands and belt composed of the richest satin. These gentlemen have a large number of interesting young work-women engaged in the manufacture of the "Imperial Skirt, made without sewing," a very graceful looking article, and the handsomest *in shape*—to our mind—of all the *skeleton* hoops we have seen. Mr. OSBORN seems to feel it a pleasure to speak in the highest terms of the abilities of his work-women, and of their behavior as young ladies. Their position seems very comfortable, and their faces bore an easy, happy expression, which is a fair index of the treatment they receive. It was quite a pleasant spectacle to see them in one room, standing in double rows, fastening the tape skeletons to wooden forms, and giving them the shape and finish required for wear in a few moments. Each one of these young girls can make from four to five dozen of the "Imperial Hoop"—which is finished with great nicety—in one day. They receive for this the weekly wages of four dollars, each.

In the busiest season Messrs. OSBORN & VINCENT's girls work two hours later in the evening than their usual time. For these the firm allows them the price of three hours' regular work, besides giving them a half hour out of this wherein to eat a supper which is provided for them by their employers. When their hour for departing arrives their stage fare is paid for them, to ensure their reaching home safely and comfortably.

The firm of Messrs. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON will take rank next to those we have mentioned;—and these gentlemen deserve notice as being persons who take a lively interest in all that conduces to the comfort and well being of their girl-workers, and who have proved their kindly sympathy for the entire body of work-women by promptly subscribing, a short time ago, the sum of $200 to aid in erecting the Woman's Library, a scheme which, upon its first suggestion only a short time since, met the decisive encouragement which it deserves, its object being to provide facilities for self-culture and improvement, and to furnish material for mental recreation for the large class under consideration. The Messrs. THOMSON have two establishments in the upper part of the City where they have in their busy season nearly one thousand girls employed. At the head of the largest of these places is a young lady whose intelligence and graceful dignity of manner would well adorn the most elegant drawing-room. We noticed many lady-like girls with modest faces and neat attire engaged upon different portions of the Indestructible Crown Skirt, the *specialité* of this firm, which looks as if it deserved all the praise it has received. The girls in this establishment use in their work thirty thousand yards of tape daily. In one room there were several young ladies working hand-presses expressly invented for the cutting of clasps and eyelets intended for fastening the steel bands firmly in their places, and of which one of the young girls we mention can finish seventy thousand per day, though the machine allows her to cut but one at a time. The wages of this expert worker are $5 a week. Mr. THOMSON avers that he could leave his entire establishment for weeks in the care of the young lady forewoman whom he is so fortunate as to have secured, and that the work would be done precisely as well and as quickly as if constantly under his personal supervision.

It would be well were employers generally to emulate the examples of the gentlemen of the different firms we have mentioned. The girls in each of these establishments work *only nine hours a day*.

There are several smaller houses and jobbers in the Hoop trade where the girls are less comfortably situated, some of them being crowded into dirgy, ill-ventilated apartments, and obliged to work longer hours and for less wages. These are generally employed on inferior goods, and are a less intelligent class of girls; simple, honest and industrious, their lack of the peculiar tact and skill required in a thorough work-woman keeps them in an uncomfortable and often profitless position.

The introduction of hoops into modern fashion has given employment to thousands of girls who were unable to use a needle, and who have now become invaluable to their employers in this particular trade. Having this in view we may wish the hoops a long and successful reign.

In our next we will give a glance at the condition of the girls in the various large houses devoted to the Cloak and Mantilla trade.

OBITUARY.

English papers announce the decease of Mr H. B. Carrington, proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*, whose connection with the Press dates more than a quarter of a century back; of Mr. C. Mitchell, proprietor and editor of the *Newspaper Press Directory*, a kind and genial man, fertile in Press anecdotes; and of Mr. W. Clement, one of the proprietors of *Bell's Life* and *Observer* newspapers, which were bequeathed by the late Mr. Clement equally to his three sons, William, Charles and George.

Dr. William Tully, formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Yale Medical College, died a few days since at Springfield, Mass.

The death of the Marquis of Bristol is announced. He was in his 90th year. The Earl Jermyn, M.P., for Bury, succeeds to the marquisate.

A son of the late Mr. Seguin is now in London, for the purpose of beginning his career as a singer. He has been engaged by Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Mails of the City of Baltimore.

We published yesterday morning, a full summary of the leading items of intelligence brought by the steamer *City of Baltimore*. We add this morning such extracts from our foreign files as seem to have special interest or importance:

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Highly Interesting Debate in the House of Lords—The New Proposition of the American Government.

In the House of Lords on the 14th of February Lord WODEHOUSE, pursuant to notice, asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would lay on the table copies of the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, respecting the Right of Search. It would be in the recollection of the House that during last session a discussion took place touching the Right of Search, arising out of certain proceedings of some British cruisers on the coast of Cuba. At that time, which was towards the close of the session, his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated that the Right of Search had been given up, but that a correspondence was pending between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States with reference to an arrangement for the future. *He could not quite understand how the right of search could be abandoned, seeing that such right could only be a belligerent right, or one specially conferred by treaty, neither of which was the case in this instance.* As there existed a good deal of irritation at the time, the noble earl was not pressed for further information then, and so the matter rested. During the recess a correspondence had been presented to the American Congress by the President of the United States, which had been reprinted in the English newspapers. From that correspondence it appeared that the question was still in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and he could not help remarking, it also gave a somewhat surprising example of the celerity with which his noble friend transacted business, for it appeared that he not only changed his opinion within twenty-four hours, but that at the end of that time he had prepared a complete account of the international law, which he handed to the American Minister as the doctrine acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government. The noble Earl appeared to have adopted the principle set forth by General Cass, and, as might be expected, General Cass was delighted with the decision of the Government; but, as to the question of what was to be done in order to verify the flag of a merchant-vessel in time of peace, he was not only unwilling to propose any arrangement, but he thought that in no case should such verification be permitted. Every one must admit the right of search by an armed cruiser was quite a different thing to the right of verifying the title of a merchant-vessel to carry the flag of a particular nation. *That difference was important, because if it was to be laid down that no one should search a vessel be made to a merchant-vessel to ascertain her right to carry a particular flag, pirates would be allowed to occupy the seas with impunity, as the hoisting of a different flag to that under which the cruiser sailed would insure her inviolability.* The same would be the case with slavers, who would hoist any flag that would be most convenient for the moment. He had only made these few remarks in order that their Lordships might know how the matter stood, and, as he thought it was important that they should have the correspondence before them, he begged to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay on the table of the House copies of the recent correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States respecting the right of search.

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I have not the least objection to lay this correspondence before your lordships. I am afraid, however, as my noble friend has read that portion of it which has been published in America, he will find little of novelty or amusement in the papers which will be produced here. I think, however, the noble lord would have consulted the convenience of the House, if he had waited until the correspondence was laid upon the table, before he indulged in the remarks he has made, as I expect but few of your lordships have seen that portion which has been published. My noble friend has referred to the account of a visit which was paid to me by the American Minister, and has expressed surprise that within twenty-four hours I should have held language of a contradictory nature; but that is easily explained. Upon the first day the Minister for the United States called upon me, and asked my opinion upon certain points of international law relating to the right of search, *I gave him what is commonly called an evasive answer*, [a laugh,] as the subject was then under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, whose opinions I received shortly afterwards. When I got that opinion, I had no difficulty the next day in replying to the United States' Minister when he came again, as was agreed. Therefore, your lordships will see there was nothing extraordinary in the decision at which, apparently, I had suddenly arrived. My noble friend seems to think that we have given up some great British right or privilege of vital consequence to this country. If I understand International law at all, which has not changed in our days, what is right now must have been right 50 years ago. At the latter period, or rather 45 years ago, circumstances were very different to what they are now. We were then at the close of a very long and serious contest, by which all nations were more or less exhausted, and at the end of which no nation but England possessed anything like a navy. The French navy had almost entirely disappeared. The American navy was very small, having lost many of their ships, and the British navy was riding triumphantly over the ocean, being the only one in a condition to preserve the police of the sea, and to carry out those points of maritime policy which the circumstances of the time rendered necessary. But it must be recollected that at that time the feeling in this country respecting the Slave-trade was extremely strong, and in fact the English navy was the only one capable of exercising an effective control over that odious traffic. *We could not then expect assistance from other nations, and we treated matters rather with a high hand. We were masters of the sea, and we claimed that which, although it was for the benefit of all, must be admitted to have been more than we had a right to. Your lordships are aware that the Slave-trade is a perfectly legal traffic, except where treaties exist providing for its suppression, and there is no law whatever that gives us or any one else a right to visit a ship or seize her even if full of slaves, provided she is sailing under an independent flag unless we have a treaty right to that effect with the nation to which that particular flag belongs.* As peace endured and nations flourished, those who had lost their navies were enabled to reconstruct them, and those who had had none began to create them. Feelings grew up among them with respect to their navies similar to those which we entertained in regard to our own, and naturally they began to dispute a claim which they had never submitted to with a good grace. Such was the case with France. She had a Slave-trade treaty with us, and she said: "We are an independent nation, with a navy of our own, and we consider it an insult to be thought unable to fulfill our own engagements, and to maintain the police of the sea as far as our own flag is concerned. We are able to do it, and we do not desire you to meddle with our ships, but to leave them to us to look after." Such, too, was the language of the United States, as their naval power and spirit of independence increased. I am not fond of expressing opinions upon the acts of my predecessors in office, but I must say *I think they held out too long, considering all the circumstances, for the extreme exercise of the power we claimed, and which international law, strictly interpreted, could not bear us out in demanding.* As my noble friend has stated, this practice of visiting all ships (the Slave-trade having much increased in consequence of the Russian War) created a great amount of ill blood in the United States, and I felt that the time was come when, instead of carrying it with a high hand, as we had done thirty-one years before, it was better—that great country having a powerful navy, and able, if they chose, to prevent acts which we justly deprecate—that we should show our confidence in them, and rely upon their uniting with us to put a stop to the Slave-trade. The American Government, in their language, went as far into one extreme as we had formerly done in the other. They at that time declared that no right of search whatever should be allowed. But on the 10th of April, I think it was, General Cass forwarded me a note with respect to what I then stated—an opinion by which I am still prepared to abide—that it was written in a fair and candid spirit, and which I believed contained a just interpretation of international law. *He did not in that note deprecate the exercise of the right of Search under all circumstances.* What he did state was that although a nation might, upon particular occasions, be justified in resorting to it, yet that such a course should, in accordance with the principles of international law, be taken *at the risk of the officer by whom it was pursued*, adding that if there were sufficient grounds of suspicion to justify the proceeding, he was of opinion no Government would be disposed to find fault with its adoption. Now, being aware of the spirit by which the American Government was animated upon this subject, what I agreed to do was this: That we should establish, in conjunction with that Government, for the sake of maintaining the police of the sea, a code of instructions for the commanders of both countries which should be identical, and which should guarantee any officer acting within their scope against being open to blame. I was, moreover, of opinion, paying regard to the natural feelings of the people of America upon this question, that it would not be unwise to invite the French Government to join us in pursuing the same course as that which I have just mentioned. I may add that it seemed to me that any code of instructions which should be agreed on by that Government and our own should be of such a nature as not to give rise to the suspicion upon the part of America that in assenting to it she was surrendering one particle of her national honor. It was, however, as your lordships must be perfectly well aware, more easy to propose such a scheme than to put it into execution. A considerable time, therefore, has elapsed during which the the highest authorities of the French navy, as well as of our own, have been employed in considering this matter; *but the result, I am happy to say, has been that the Governments of both countries have agreed upon a code of instructions which are identical, and that that code has been submitted to the American Cabinet, with an invitation to them to join with us in its adoption.* Such, my lords, is the course which we have taken, nor can I regret that we have followed it. And although I may appear at first to have surrendered a right—an extreme and exaggerated right—in favor of which so much has been spoken as well written—yet I thought, as I said before, that the time was come when it was better to place entire confidence in the proper feeling of the American people than to prolong an agitation which, in point of fact, rendered them indisposed to aid us in our endeavors to put down the Slave-trade. [Hear, hear.] The best proof, my lords, that I was not mistaken as to the wisdom of that policy is to be found in the spirit which has since been evinced by the American Government both in its language and its acts. [Hear, hear.] *From that Government I have received the strongest assurances that it will use its best efforts to put down the Slave-trade with American ships.* It has even gone so far as to make "officiously," but not "officially," a suggestion, in the expediency of acting upon which I entirely concur. It is that the treaty into which we have entered with the United States, and which binds us, with a view to the suppression of the Slave-trade, to have eighty guns on the West coast of Africa, should be so modified that, instead of our being obliged to have eighty guns in that quarter, and America being enabled to fulfill her part of the stipulation by maintaining there two old sailing frigates of forty guns, which are perfectly useless in the suppression of the Slave-trade, *she should keep up a certain number of steam vessels—ten steam gunboats mounting two guns a-piece—which would constitute a much more effectual force than two sailing frigates, which have hitherto been employed.* The Government of the United States has, moreover, intimated that inasmuch as the Slave-trade on the coast of Cuba continues on the increase, it is its intention to send a larger number of vessels to that coast for the purpose of suppressing the traffic. [Hear, hear.] Such has been the spontaneous result upon the part of the American Government of the action of Her Majesty's Ministers towards it upon this subject. What I have contented myself with doing has been to forward to the Government of America the accounts given by our commanders upon the African coast of the atrocious desecration of the American flag in the prosecution of the Slave-trade, and no language, I am happy to say, could be stronger than that which Lord NAPIER informs me was used by General CASS when he heard those reports, altogether independent of any comment which was made upon them by Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] And, my lords, while upon this subject I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at another change which has taken place in reference to the question of the Slave-trade. Your lordships are well aware of the complaints which have lately been made in consequence of the adoption of the French scheme of negro emigration to the French colonies, and you cannot have failed to learn with satisfaction that *the French Government has within the last fortnight or three weeks abolished that system on the east coast of Africa, where it had led to greater complications than in any other quarter.* [Hear, hear.] You have also been made acquainted by a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne that we are carrying on negotiations with the Government of France, at their invitation, with the view of arriving at some agreement by which the entire abolition of that system of negro slavery might be accomplished—[hear]—and through which we may be able, under proper regulations—in fact, under the same regulations which prevail in our own case—to supply France with really free labor from the East Indies. [Hear, hear.] Nothing, I am happy to think, now seems wanting to enable us to bring all nations—each acting for itself, but at the same time acting in unison with others—to the resolution to concur with us in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and to abandon a plan from which the well-known horrors of the traffic but too often result [Hear, hear.] But one thing is wanted to consummate this good end, and that one thing is peace. [Hear, hear.] When the Russian war began the Slave-trade had all but died away. Its complete abolition was checked by that event, but, if we should only be fortunate enough to enjoy for some years to come the blessing of peace, the trade will, I feel assured, be completely extinguished. That blessing we have now every reason to hope awaits us. The speech which was recently spontaneously delivered by the able and powerful ruler of France to the French Chambers tells us so upon the best authority, inasmuch as he from whose lips it fell is all powerful either for peace or war. We have his assurance that tranquillity will be maintained, and we have no reason to doubt his word. Inasmuch as no man has more faithfully or loyally kept those treaties which when he ascended the throne in 1852 he promised to observe, I have, therefore, my lords the strongest confidence in the continuance of peace, and the existence of that blessing is all, I feel assured, that it required in order to put an end to a traffic odious in itself, and which this country has made so many and such great sacrifices to to abolish. [Cheers.]

The Earl of CLARENDON—I am glad my noble friend has been afforded the opportunity of explaining to the House the course which he has taken in reference to this important subject, and also of setting right public opinion with respect to certain concessions which he is supposed to have made. The community at large have no means of acquiring information upon such transactions except through the medium of the Press or the papers which have been laid before Congress; to one of which—the dispatch of Mr. DALLAS, which was alluded to by my noble friend from behind me, and which I must say is one of the most graphic and interesting documents I ever read in my life—I would particularly refer. It presents such a picture of "the interior" as is rarely given. [A laugh.] It describes how much my noble friend opposite talked; how much he listened, [laughter.] and dilates upon the admiration which he expressed for the dispatch of General CASS. But it would seem that when my noble friend asked Mr. DALLAS to report to his own Government the conversation which had taken place, the reply was that it was so multifarious that it was completely out of his power to comply with the request. Mr. DALLAS, however, it seems, suggested that my noble friend should himself undertake the office of preparing a minute of the conversation, and accordingly the noble Earl went to his desk and with the utmost readiness wrote down that minute of all that passed of which your lordships have heard, and which is certainly a most important document, binding as it does Her Majesty's Government to undertake great treaty obligations. I for one—possessing some slight experience of such matters—could not help envying the self confidence displayed by the noble Lord in sitting down to compose in a few hours such an instrument, although my surprise is somewhat diminished by the explanation which he has just given, to the effect that he had previously held communication upon the subject under discussion with the law officers of the Crown. I should not, however, have troubled your lordships upon this occasion were it not for what has fallen from my noble friend with respect to the course which he says was pursued by his predecessors in office. It would appear that the noble Earl considers we claimed a right of search, which could be exercised only by belligerents; and to exercise which, in time of peace, would be contrary to international law. *We, however, never claimed or exercised any such right.* The state of the law, as well as our practice towards other countries, was laid down with a lucidus distinctness by my noble friend above me, (the Duke of ABERDEEN) in language which commanded the assent of the Minister, who, at the same time fill'ed the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the United States. It was then provided that *we should have the means of ascertaining the nationality of a ship, and of learning whether she was in reality entitled to carry the colors which she bore.* It was then decided that this course should always be pursued with great caution and discretion, and on the responsibility of the officers in command, and it was provided at the same time that no vessel entitled to fly the American colors should be meddled with, nor should the British officers meddle with such a vessel, even though it absolutely had a cargo of slaves on board. Now, no doubt on the coast of Cuba acts may have been committed by our officers which can hardly be justified, though we do not even know the truth of that. It is perfectly true that mail after mail brought over a catalogue of British outrages, some of which were manifest exaggerations, and of course such instances demand strict inquiry. In due time, I suppose, we shall receive reports of that inquiry; but I believe that, except perhaps on the coast of Cuba, this search has been exercised with great care and discretion by our officers, and, so far from the American Government having cause for displeasure, I think they should be obliged to us for having rescued their flag when borne under such illegal and disreputable circumstances. [Hear.] I believe, at all events, that the Parliament and the Ministry of this country would be much obliged to any other Power who rescued the English flag from similar disgrace. [Hear, hear.] But, in reality, the right of search, so understood, did work well. It was always confined to the African coast; it very rarely interfered with the legitimate course of commerce; and the result to both Governments appeared perfectly satisfactory. If, however, as the result of my noble friend's altered arrangements there is to be no inquiry of this sort as to the nationality of a vessel, and if that nationality is to be assumed from the colors which she chooses to fly, why there is an end of all precautionary measures. [Hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I may not have made myself thoroughly understood, and perhaps your lordships will allow me to explain. If the course just suggested by the noble Earl were pursued, what would be the use of the identical instructions? Those instructions are intended to give our cruisers the right of challenging only, so as to put an end to the anomalies which arose in the practice of different commanders, and to prevent the disputes which have hitherto taken place between the two countries. *I do not give up the right, which, on the contrary, is a well-established right; but at the same time we have thought it desirable to fix the responsibility upon the officers exercising it.*

The Earl of CLARENDON—Not having seen the instructions, I cannot give an opinion respecting them; but I do not clearly understand even now how these identical instructions will enable a British officer to institute inquiry as to the nationality of an American vessel. [Hear, hear.] At all events, we must have the same sets of rules and regulations for all nations. We cannot have one code for a powerful, and another for a weak nation. [Hear, hear.] We must exercise the same forbearance, the same abstinence from inquiry, in respect to every flag, so that the flag of Monaco must be allowed by British cruisers to pass as unnoticed as that of America. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] But I believe the American Government are quite as desirous as our own honestly to put down the Slave-trade, and are just as unwilling as ourselves that the national flag should be prostituted by shielding this abominable traffic. I can only hope that the new regulations adopted and these identical instructions will be successful; but to be successful they must be adopted by other Powers than by France and England, for otherwise they might be easily eluded by adopting the flag of the country which has not subscribed to them, and they would thus be wholly inoperative. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of ABERDEEN—It should be remembered that the right of search is by no means inseparably mixed up with the Slave-trade, and is only connected with it incidentally. Considering it as an abstract right, the noble earl opposite (the Earl of MALMESBURY) talked of our exercising this claim with a high hand. Now, I will read to your lordships how this "high hand" was exercised 20 years ago—exercised in a way which perfectly satisfied the American Government, and which has worked perfectly well ever since, without unduly interfering with the course of trade. In a dispatch dated October, 1842, to Mr. STEVENSON, I adopted these terms:

"The undersigned renounces all pretensions on th[illegible] of the British Government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace. Nor is it [illegible] in the vessels are ever visited, but it [illegible] irregular practice of the British [illegible] should a vessel believed, of all navies in the world, to [illegible] visit the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there be good reason to suspect their illegal character."

To carry out this system a code of instructions was framed with the utmost care, and has ever since remained in force; and if the new regulations spoken of by the noble earl prove as effectual as they would, he will do more than I expect, for I believe no code of instructions on this subject could be clearer or more advantageous to commerce than that drawn up almost 1842, by Dr. Lushington and others. But it must appear that the American Minister has been completely misled in his inquiry as to some concession made by the noble earl, and the President in his annual message has also referred to this concession as though it were something quite new. Now, I venture to say *that twenty years ago everything which it was possible for the Americans to demand or for us to grant had been granted.* I will just read, however, a qualification which was then laid down, and which it may be useful to remember:

"No President may be assured that Great Britain will always respect the just claims of the United States. We make no pretensions to interfere in any manner whatever, either by detention, visit or search, with vessels of the United States, known or believed to be such. But we still maintain, and will maintain when necessary, our right to ascertain the genuineness of any flag which a suspected vessel may bear. If, in the exercise of this right, either from involuntary error or in spite of every precaution, loss or injury should be sustained, a prompt reparation will be afforded; but that we should entertain for a single instant, the notion of abandoning the right itself would be quite impossible." [Hear, hear.]

I maintain still that it is quite impossible to abandon the right thus laid down. [Hear, hear.] If the noble earl reserves that right, he does all that I ever pretended to do; if he gives up more than that, the result, I cannot but think, will be that it will become impossible to maintain the police of the seas. [Hear.] I happy to say, could be stronger than that which Lord NAPIER informs me was used by General CASS when he heard those reports, altogether independent of any comment which was made upon them by Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] And, my lords, while upon this subject I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at another change which has taken place in reference to the question of the Slave-trade. Your lordships are well aware of the complaints which have lately been made in consequence of the adoption of the French scheme of negro emigration to the French colonies, and you cannot have failed to learn with satisfaction that *the French Government has within the last fortnight or three weeks abolished that system on the east coast of Africa, where it had led to greater complications than in any other quarter.* [Hear, hear.] You have also been made acquainted by a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne that we are carrying on negotiations with the Government of France, at their invitation, with the view of arriving at some agreement by which the entire abolition of that system of negro slavery might be accomplished—[hear]—and through which we may be able, under proper regulations—in fact, under the same regulations which prevail in our own case—to supply France with really free labor from the East Indies. [Hear, hear.] Nothing, I am happy to think, now seems wanting to enable us to bring all nations—each acting for itself, but at the same time acting in unison with others—to the resolution to concur with us in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and to abandon a plan from which the well-known horrors of the traffic but too often result [Hear, hear.] But one thing is wanted to consummate this good end, and that one thing is peace. [Hear, hear.] When the Russian war began the Slave-trade had all but died away. Its complete abolition was checked by that event, but, if we should only be fortunate enough to enjoy for some years to come the blessing of peace, the trade will, I feel assured, be completely extinguished. That blessing we have now every reason to hope awaits us. The speech which was recently spontaneously delivered by the able and powerful ruler of France to the French Chambers tells us so upon the best authority, inasmuch as he from whose lips it fell is all powerful either for peace or war. We have his assurance that tranquillity will be maintained, and we have no reason to doubt his word. Inasmuch as no man has more faithfully or loyally kept those treaties which when he ascended the throne in 1852 he promised to observe, I have, therefore, my lords the strongest confidence in the continuance of peace, and the existence of that blessing is all, I feel assured, that it required in order to put an end to a traffic odious in itself, and which this country has made so many and such great sacrifices to to abolish. [Cheers.]

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The

[illegible] cwt. 77,203 bbls. Pork, with 69,017 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Feb. 1, 1859; and 14,499 bbls. Pork, with 22,535 tcs. and bbls. Beef, March 1, 1858.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, at 300 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 62½@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, March 1:

	1859.	1858.
[illegible] casks	11,022	[illegible]
[illegible] bags	3,979	[illegible]

The [illegible] of Rice [illegible]; exhibits no very important change, prices favoring holders, and sales having been reported of 650 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7c.@7½c., chiefly at 7c., ₱ lb.; 160 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.; 607 hhds. do., by auction, at $6 81@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.; and 55 hhds. Melado at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand. Messrs. STUART quote their varieties thus: Loaf, 10⅞c.; Crushed, 10⅝c.; Circle A. Crushed, 10⅜c.; Ground, 10¼c.

TOBACCO—Has been in limited request, at old prices; sales, since Friday last, 37 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c@8¾c.; 146 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@20c.; 39 do. Florida, at 15c.@26c.; and 451 bales Havana, at 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total Hhds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, hhds.	8,267	323	8,590
Received since, hhds.	157	36	193
Total, hhds.	8,424	359	8,783
Delivered since, hhds.	623	111	734
St'k March 1, 1859, hhds.	7,801	248	8,049

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cien.
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, bales	5,724	1,578	1,729	1,800	530
Rec'd since, bales	3,207	225	—	1,457	146
Total	8,931	1,803	1,239	3,257	676
Sales to Feb. 31, '59, bales	2,288	142	46	171	426
Stock March 1, '59, bales	6,643	1,661	1,193	3,086	250

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 850 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements, to-day, were restricted. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,000 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3 16d. ₱ lb.; 950 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.; 30 boxes Bacon, at 15s.; 150 tierces Beef, at 3s. 9d.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 20s.; and 20 tons Clover Seed, at 30s. For London, 35 tierces Rice, at 22s. 6d.; and 100 tierces Beef, on terms not ascertained.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, March 1.

	1858.	1858.
Coffee, pkgs	7,581	33,033
Sugar, hhds	110	1,633
Sugar, boxes	566	3,394
Sugar, bags	16,333	[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PREFACED BY LETTERS

To a Victim of the Late Panic, on Is Money Getting a Lost Art; How Fortunes were made in Ancient Times; How Fortunes have been made in Modern Times; How to Get the First Thousand Dollars which treats of How to Labor Profitably, and in what consists the Art of Economy. With an Appendix, containing

VALUABLE SECRETS AND MANUFACTURING RECEIPTS,

Collated from Reliable Sources, and including some, that, it is said, have been sold, at various times, for considerable sums.

This unique book must not be judged by any other—it is the only one of the kind. Every one admits that some kinds of business are more profitable than others, and knows the importance of seizing the favorable opportunity; but no one, until now, has noted and commented on the various chances, schemes, projects and openings for these in want of a profitable business. The author—a gentleman of ability and a pleasing writer—has performed this most important service, citing chance after chance to make money, especially novel chances and new fields for adventure, in all parts of the world, and has made one of the most readable and interesting, as well as permanently valuable, books of the day. It is well worthy of being studied by every intelligent man who has his fortune yet to make.

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TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

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A GOOD BOOK—WITH 408 PAGES, AND A handsome Steel Engraving, for 50 cents, while the only Agent can canvass the City. It is through the liberality of a gentleman in Philadelphia to aid the Christian cause, that this general favorite (particularly of the ladies) is sold so unusually low.

"BISHOP McILVAINE'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY is an invaluable work. While adapted to schools it is most useful also to ordinary readers, and well calculated to correct the skeptical tendencies of those that are not acquainted with the best arguments for the truth of Christianity. It is such a volume as is ordinarily sold for a dollar, and can be had of the agent, Mr. LEWIS, for 50 cents. It is put at this low price, and placed at the disposal of the Agent, for the purpose of securing its usefulness among Christians of all denominations, and in the hope that it will be read by thousands whose skepticism will be cured by the cogent reasons which it contains."

JOEL PARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1859.

We heartily concur in Dr. Parker's recommendation of the above-named work:

Edwin F. Hatfield,	J. A. Roche,
N. Bangs,	W. H. Norris,
Thomas De Witt,	Thos. H. Burch,
G. spring,	R. M. Hatfield,
T. L. Cuyler,	Thomas G. Osborn,
George B. Cheever,	A. M. Osbon,
Stephen H. Tyng,	C. Fletcher,
Joseph P. Thompson,	John Mc Leod,
Talbot W. Chambers,	Wm. Snadrack,
A. D. Kinette,	A. Kingman Nott,
M. [illegible] Adam,	Chas. G. Norton.

I have not read the work, but my impressions, derived from others, are decidedly in favor of it.

H. W. BEECHER.

BALLS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The annual Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place in the Academy of Music, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 3d of March.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. M. Archibald,	Mrs. Henry Mason,
Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mad. De Montholon,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. J. P. March,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. Ernest Cazet,	Mrs. D Colden Murray,
Mrs. C. J. Ceggill,	Mrs. Parish,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,	Mrs. Geo. A. Peters,
Mrs. W. S. Drayton,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. E. O. Doremus,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. T. E. Davis, Jr.,	Mrs. Watts Sherman,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois,	Mrs. E. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. David Dudley Field,	Mrs. John Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Fred. Gebhard,	Mrs. W. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. Mert. Fowler,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. David B. Turner,
Mrs. Wm. A. Hadden,	Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. E. T. Viele,
Mrs. Morgan Livingston,	Mrs. Von Hoffman,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Charles Luling,	
Maj. Anderson, U. S. A.	Cornelius Du Bois,
Henry R. Anderson,	Lieut. Dearing, U. S. A.
E. E. Anderson,	Dr. Geo. T. Elliot,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	John V. Ehninger,
Dr. J. Fordyce Barker,	J. P. G. Foster,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Isaac V. Fowler,
James Bleecker,	H. S. Fearing,
Joseph Bridgham,	Dudley Field,
Walter L. Cutting,	R. C. Fergusson,
William Cutting,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry G. Chadwick,	Elbridge Gerry,
William S. Constant,	C. H. Haswell,
Edward Cooper,	E. S. Higgins,
Thos. E. Davis,	Louis P. Henop,
Dr. Alfred L. Carroll,	W. B. Hoffman,
Henry Delafield,	Charles Hoffman,
Edward Delafield, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Louis L. Delafield,	John C. Heckscher,
C. E. Habicht,	William C. Pell,
J. B. Ireland,	Alfred Pell, Jr.,
A. Jacquemot,	Gould Redmond,
Robert James,	William Redmond,
Peyton Jaudon,	E. S. Renwick,
John F. Kennett,	Henry Renwick,
Arthur Leary,	James F. Ruggles,
Edward C. Lord.	E. T. Snelling,
Col. Monroe, U. S. A.,	E. Delafield Smith,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Charles F. Stephenson,
Col. J. B. Murray,	Alexander Taylor,
C. D. Monthelon,	S. Van Rensselaer,
Henry Mason,	John Van Buren,
James Otis,	E. L. Viele,
Edmond Poirier,	C. F. Winthrop,
Walden Pell,	James S. Wadsworth.
Edward Prime, Jr.,	William Warden,
James M. Pendleton,	Dr. G. F. Woodward.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only, to be had of the Managers.

Doors open at 8; dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor. Carriages on arriving will drive up Irving-place, and on departing will drive down Irving-place.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only: to be had of the Managers, at the principal hotels, at the music-stores of WILLIAM HALL & SON, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, C. BREUSING, NUNNS & CLARK, and at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING CLASSES,
AT No. 64 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,

Will remain open until the 1st of June for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., and 3½ afternoon.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS at JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TO MINERS.—WANTED TO CONTRACT FOR sinking a shaft 300 feet deep, 4x8 feet, through slate and rock. Engine found. Address PETERSON, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the successful
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
TWELFTH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY,
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!

The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 2,
The entertainment will commence with
ASMODEUS.
To be followed by the comedietta of
A DAY IN PARIS.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME,
Prince O'Donohue.....Mr. J. H. Allen

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1859,
Will commence with
THE FRENCH SPY.
To be followed by the drama entitled
ROSINA MEADOWS.
To conclude with the farce of
THE PHENOMENON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, March 1,
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
To be succeeded by the Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver his Oration on
THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,
at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,
being the completion of seventy years from theformation of the Government.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.

The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Cards of Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.

The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1859.

For which occasion nearly all
THE LEADING ARTISTS
of the City have generously volunteered their services, including the following:

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD,
MADAME CARADORI,
MRS. WESTERVELT,
MR. D. MIRANDA,
(from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.)
MR. WM. MASON,
MR. H. C. TIMM,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
the
NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
and
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at the Academy and at Messrs. Hall & Sons, corner of Broadway and Park-place.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
SPECIAL READING BY INVITATION.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4,
DODWORTH'S SALOON NO. 806 BROADWAY.
READING FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
1. Richard Doubledick. 2. Macbeth, (two acts.) 3. Mr. Winkle's Horsemanship.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with the great original pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL.
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.

Prof. BARTOLETTI'S Exhibition is now open at the Egyptian Hall, No. 659 Broadway, drawing many visitors to witness wonderful feats performed by tamed and trained Fleas, such as driving mills, working mines and gardens, drawing railroad trains over two hundred thousand times heavier than the weight of the Flea that draws them, &c. Open from 12 M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS who have just opened the SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON with such *eclat* at this establishment. WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, LOUISE; OR, THE WHITE SCARF. Larpiotte, Mr. Bridgman; M. Bernard, Mr. Thompson; Andrew, (Bailie Factotum,) Mr. Charles Hale; Carnet, E. F. Taylor. To conclude with DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. The incomparable Aquaria, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., still to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

GYMNASIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD RESPECTFULLY informs physicians, parents, guardians and all lovers of physical exercises that his new course of Therapeutic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to remove existing diseases and anomalies, particularly of Orthopedic Gymnastics, when directed against the various deformities of the human body, innate or acquired, and also of Hygienic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to prevent diseases, to preserve health and vigor up to the highest age, and to insure a sound and normal development of the growing body, will commence on MONDAY next. New classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children will be formed. For circulars address to the GYMNASIUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY next, March 5, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, and Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13c.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THIS EVENING, March 8, F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., on THURSDAY, March 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Subject—*The Value of Geography to the Scholar, the Merchant and the Philanthropist.* All friends of the Society are invited to attend on this occasion. RICHARD S. FISHER,
Secretary of the Committee.

BEDFORD-ST. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN before the Association on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. Subject—*George Whitfield.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the members of the Association, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BY SPECIAL INVITATION—MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give readings from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Saloon, FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. And Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give a *Matinée de Lecture* on MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. *The Lady of Lyons.* Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats $1.

M. MIEL'S SECOND FRENCH LECTURE will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, March 2, in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*The Great Tragic Poet, Corneille.* The same lecture will be repeated on the following THURSDAY, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st.

THE LAST LECTURE OF DR. MELVILLE'S course on the Vital Forces will be delivered, THIS EVENING, in the Hall of the Historical Society, at 7½ o'clock, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Subjects—*The Nervous System; The Circle of the Functions; Nature's Sentinels.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be given by the audience. Also in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

TRAZLNS—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL ISIZES, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 89 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabett,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will
Open, on Monday, Feb. 21,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

EARLY SPRING OPENING AT
G E N I N ' S
Ladies' and Children's
OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
and
GENIN'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 507 Broadway,
adjoining GENIN'S BAZAAR.

I shall present, on this occasion, the most extensive assortments of
PARIS-MADE AND HOME-MANUFACTURED
DRESS AND UNDRESS ATTIRE,
for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, which the facilities of a house, comprehending within its business sphere every branch of fashionable costume can command. Nothing that can be required for the complete outfit of a family of both sexes, from the babe in arms to the wife and mother, has been omitted from this attractive stock. The styles and goods in the following departments will be exhibited for the first time on the 3d of March:
CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
MILLINERY and HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CHILDREN'S HEAD-DRESSES,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS and CAPS.

On the same day my NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 507 Broadway, adjoining the Bazaar, will be opened with a superb display of new modes in DRESS HATS, CAPS, &c., of which the programme cannot be compressed into an advertisement.

The Hat Store is connected internally with the extensive suite of rooms forming the Bazaar. J. N. GENIN.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.

English Prints, 6 cents per yard.
English Jaconets, 10 cents per yard.
French Jaconets, 25 cents per yard.
Silk Tissues, 20 cents per yard.
Plaid Silks at half price.
Bombazines, very cheap.
Cashmeres and Merinos below cost.
Embroideries, Collars and Sleeves at half price.
Grenadine Robes, $20, worth $30.
Bonnets at 30 per cent. reduction.
Dress Trimmings and Ribbons half price.
Cloaks from $3 to $5.

N. B.—This great sacrifice will be made in order to close the business.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
GRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Lisses, Flowers, &c.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

DRUHGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,
(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.)
Superfine,
Medium,
And low-priced clothing,
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

MOURNING FOULARDS.
A most beautiful lot of figured Foulards by the yard, very desirable. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS.
Ladies' and children's Pattern Bonnets, of the latest Paris and Bazaar styles, now ready, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—12-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, SELF-adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14-spring for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

WET GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, JACONETS, Chambrays, Calicos, Robes, Ginghams, De Laines, and French Colored Cambrics, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets. Table Damasks, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 364 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.'S,

Ladies will be offered, this day, 3,000 yards
REAL FRENCH LINEN LAWN,
AT 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Well worthy your attention.
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
BY ONE-HALF.

1,000 French Embroidered Collars, from 3s. to $1.

1,000 French Embroidered Sets, Collars and Sleeves, 6s. to $2 50.

Call and examine them.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

EXAMINE OUR KID GLOVES,

At 87 cents, reduced from 87 cents, the best at the price ever offered in this country.

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make their
SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1859,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES and GRENADINE ROBES,
ORGANDIES and ORGANDY ROBES,
JACONETS and JACONET ROBES,
M. DE LAINES and M. DE LAINE ROBES,
MOURNING GOODS of every description,
CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS,
BROCHE, STELLA and BAREGE SHAWLS,
LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOISERY,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

All of their Goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and many styles cannot be found elsewhere. Canal, corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.
FOR MARCH, 1859.

SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
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CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
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LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AT WHOLESALE,
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Misses' Muslin Dresses,
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Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
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HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Washington Tableaux.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Cinderella.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Asmodeus—A Day in Paris—Brian Boroihme.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Writing on the Wall—Raoul—Robert Macaire.

BROADWAY THEATRE—French Spy—Rosina Meadows—The Phenomenon.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — Louise—Don't Judge by Appearances.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool to-day, March 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10¼ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have a rumor from Washington that the Count de Sartiges, for some time past the representative of the French Government in this country, has been recalled, and that the Vicomte de Seree has been appointed in his place. It is proper to state, however, that the rumor is discredited by one of our correspondents, and that the Count de Sartiges himself denies its truth.

The Sickles tragedy still continues to agitate the public mind, and any new developments relative to it are eagerly caught up. There is very little, however, to add to what has already been published. Elsewhere in this morning's Times will be found a statement from Mr. Butterworth, who was present when the tragedy occurred, and which may be regarded as an authentic exposition of the whole matter. It is corroborated in every essential particular by a statement from the Hon. Robert J. Walker, which we also publish. It will be observed that the assertions relative to the complicity of Mr. Butterworth, which were at first industriously circulated, are most positively denied. The funeral of Mr. Key took place yesterday, at Baltimore.

Congress again, yesterday, devoted its attention almost exclusively to the consideration of the Appropriation bills. In the Senate, the credentials of Mr. Douglas for another six years' term were presented. The Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee, and a clause was appended similar to that on the Post-routes bill, raising the rate of postage to five cents, and abolishing the franking privilege. It was agreed that the Post-office advertising should hereafter be done only in the two papers of the largest circulation in each State, and two in Washington City. A motion by Mr. Wilson, that Mr. Butterfield, the Overland Mail contractor, be allowed to carry the mails by any route he may choose, provoked a long debate, in the course of which it came out that the letters by that conveyance cost each from thirty-five to sixty dollars. The amendment was rejected. The amendments adopted in Committee were subsequently acted upon by the Senate, and most of them agreed to. One of them reduces the contract of Butterfield & Co. The bill was finally passed, 29 to 22. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up at 10 o'clock at night. In the House, the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was finally passed, after action on the Senate's amendments. The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill, after debate in Committee of the Whole, was tabled by the House, by eleven majority. The members seem to have come to the conclusion that the contract system, so far as relates to the Ocean Mail service, is wrong, and the business should be left open to competition. The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were acted upon in Committee, and will be finally disposed of by the House to-day.

Gen. Clarke, commanding the Military Department of California, has written to the War Department, urging the necessity of a change in that Department, so as to include the crossing of the Colorado River at the thirty-fifth parallel. He says it is necessary that the Indians in that region should be chastised. A letter from an Army officer, received in Washington, says that the Indian troubles have assumed the character of a war fully as formidable as that in Oregon.

No business of importance was done by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act was made the special order for Monday of next week. Mr. Brandreth moved to discharge the Lobby Investigating Committee from the further consideration of the matters before them, as no results seemed likely to be attained, and the Committee was very expensive, but consented to suspend the motion for a few days. In reply to a question, Mr. Wheeler stated that the results at present reached did not amount to much, but that he had subpœnaed witnesses who would prove that eight or ten members of the Legislature of 1856 had received bribes. In the Assembly the bill providing for a commission to equalize the assessments in all the counties in the State, was ordered to a third reading, after which the bill to extend the provisions of the Exemption law, was debated at great length, but without any definite result.

Before the Wheeler Investigating Committee of the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Hiram M. Eaton testified that Mr. W. D. Murphy, the Clerk of the Committee, had offered to accept money as an inducement to use his influence to suppress the investigation. Mr. Eaton alleged that he was induced to make an offer of money through a desire to ascertain who were endeavoring to push the investigation as a persecution of individuals.

We have advices from Hayti one week later by an arrival at this port. The only son of President Geffrard, a Colonel in the Army, died on the 24th of January, and the event was followed by public demonstrations of mourning. The Haytiens, who were banished by Soulouque, are invited to return by the new Government. Geffrard has issued a circular laying down the programme of his Government, and by a decree has dismissed the National Guard. All the property of the late Emperor and his family has been confiscated. Business is reported dull.

The Utica Theatre was destroyed by fire on Sunday; loss $18,000; partly insured. The house had been leased by the Zavistowski troupe of juvenile performers, who lost a considerable part of their wardrobe, &c.

Henry Jumpertz, the Chicago murderer, who put the remains of his wife into a barrel and sent them to New-York, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, May 6.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday afternoon, Governor Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Poor, presented a report recommending that the children under the care of that Department should be transferred to some one of the institutions whose specific business it is to care for these unfortunates. Archbishop Hughes and 7,000 or 8,000 others sent in a petition asking that the children under the care of the Governors might receive such religious instruction as their parents would have preferred they should have received had the children remained under their care. Both subjects were laid on the table for one week.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street took place last night. Degrees were conferred on twenty-five students, by Dr. Horace Green, the President of the Faculty. Mr. James T. Brady delivered an able valedictory address.

At the regular meeting of the Historical Society last evening, a paper by B. H. Hall, Esq., on "The Massacre at Westminster," was read. A large audience listened to it attentively.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 4,500 bales, at very firm prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in brisk request. A good inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Adamantine Candles, Hides, Sole Leather, the principal kinds of Naval Stores, and Whisky. Provisions were moderately sought after and hog products were depressed. Tobacco was quiet. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Post's Plea for Adultery.

The *Evening Post* of this City, recoiling from the natural indignation provoked by its manner of dealing with the recent tragedy at Washington, now seeks to vex still further the public feeling by a sort of polemic in favor of adultery, as compared with assassination, in which we have not the least disposition to interfere. Few men, we fancy, even in this material age, are so naturally free from the frailties of affection, or so thoroughly *blasés* upon all the emotions which the passions of the heart engender, and family-life quickens into ever-growing strength, as to agree with the *Post* in regarding the "ruin of domestic peace" as a comparatively slight affair, to be contemplated with perfect "equanimity and complacency." And fewer still, we venture to suggest, will be found to indorse the savage assumption that the errors and the excesses into which a man may at one part of his career have fallen, afford a valid excuse to a hostile and partisan journalist for denying him the possession of the commonest instincts of humanity, and for insisting that he ought to have dismissed the conviction of his wife's ruin, and of his children's dishonor, with a "sly allusion," "a knowing look," and a "pleasant jest."

If it were worth while for us to do so, we might take the trouble to impress upon the *Evening Post* what has already occurred to the minds of all intelligent men, that the simple facts of Mr. Sickles' conduct sufficiently prove him, whatever he may once have been, to be now a man of far more feeling and character than the ideal husband of the *Post* would seem to be. Had Mr. Sickles been what the *Post* paints him, he would, doubtless, have followed the sagacious course which that journal recommends, and which has this additional advantage, that its availability was long ago established by the theory and practice of the *roués* of France in the most flourishing epochs of good-natured libertinism. In this way he would have avoided what we are quite sure the *Post* will concede to be the dreadful misfortune of his "political" ruin; nobody would ever have known anything about the matter at all; and the destroyer of his wife would have been living to-day to receive the hospitalities of his open house. All possible considerations of comfort and expediency were with the policy of the *Post*. This we admit; and we admit, therefore, that the philosopher whose motto is the good old French doctrine of "*Cocu battu et content*," may properly regard all sympathy with the indiscreet man who permits so slight a thing as the sight of the person who had dishonored him, in the very act of playing the Sultan to his seduced and wretched wife, to hurry him on to bloodshed and to the destruction of his own career, as the merest "sentimentalism."

While, however, the *Post* is perfectly at liberty to parade its own superiority to the antiquated prejudices and the unconquered impulses of human nature, it has no such license to bring false accusations against its neighbors. It speaks of this journal as attempting to "justify the assassination of Philip Barton Key, by Sickles," and it insinuates that if it "chose it might retaliate upon the Times by ascribing its sympathies for Sickles to reasons which would fully explain them, and which would do it no credit." It is not the habit of this journal to bandy words with its cotemporaries; certainly not to answer inuendo with inuendo. In that "decent society" from which the *Evening Post* has so peremptorily excluded Mr. Sickles, the man who hints a charge he dare not make, and intimates calumnies he dare not avow, is generally put upon a par with the individuals who read letters that do not belong to them, and study their neighbors characters through the keyholes of their doors. If the *Evening Post* is aware of any reasons for the alleged "sympathies" of this journal with Mr. Sickles which would be discreditable if known, we must insist upon knowing what they are. Language of this sort cannot be used with impunity by any journal claiming recognition in the category of the respectable Press.

The allegation that the Times has sought to "justify the assassination of Mr. Key" has at least the merit of directness; even though it be in direct contradiction of the express language of the article which the *Post* professes to be answering. We meet it, chiefly because it affords us a fresh opportunity for bringing home to our readers certain considerations essential to the formation of a sound public sentiment on this sad subject. The act upon which Mr. Sickles now awaits the verdict of the law as we have already said was in itself a profanation of those sanctities of vengeance which, in civilized countries, belong wholly to the Law. In whatever event of the pending inquiry into his conduct, Mr. Sickles must stand before his country a breaker of the laws which it was his high function to make, a slayer of his fellow-man, marked and set apart from his kind by this sanguinary stain. That such a condition should be the work of a man's own hand, and of the hand of a man who had everything to lose by violence, and so much to save by forbearance, ought to be an adequate ground for presuming that his conduct was the result, not of any deliberate premeditation, but of a sudden fury, generated under the sting of passions so closely interwoven with all our better instincts, that the custom of society regards with leniency the extreme of intemperate action on the part of men in whom those passions have been aroused by evidence seemingly irresistible, of wrongs which Shakspeare thought, though the *Evening Post* does not, must make them

> "The fixed figures for the time of scorn
> To point his slow, unmoving finger at."

For such an offender Society, as we hardly need say, must and will have, not condonation, but pity and forgiveness—such pity and forgiveness as Othello—maddened by "trifles light as air"—found in the heart of the greatest of poets, who, fortunately for the world and for himself, had never dashed his poetry with party politics.

There is a young and most unhappy woman, too, to be considered in this case—if, indeed, it be not over-"sentimental" to bestow a moment's thought upon the anguish of outraged womanhood, and the blighted beauty of youth. There are two families of innocent children, who are yet to learn from the lips of the Law whether one father is to be branded as a heartless seducer, and another as a deliberate murderer. To assume the final utterance of a solemn verdict in such a case can hardly be a pleasant task for those whose judicial duty imposes it upon them. For ourselves we do not care to add this to the many responsibilities of the Press. That the *Evening Post*, which has already familiarized itself with the double office of judge and executioner, by trampling a prostrate woman still deeper into the mire of public scorn, and sacrificing the children of Mrs. Cunningham in a speculative romance, should think differently on this matter, is not, perhaps, surprising. But if the *Evening Post* desires to prosper in this occupation of ruining the ruined, triumphing over the fallen, and insulting the defenceless, we counsel it to confine itself to those thrice-unfortunate persons who, like Mrs. Cunningham and her family, are wholly in its power, without a friend to speak for them, or a throb of the public heart to beat in their behalf.

The Right of Search Again.

The most interesting feature in the intelligence by the *City of Baltimore* is the debate in the House of Lords upon the Right of Search and the suppression of the African Slave-trade. There is a most gratifying unanimity of opinion among all parties that the Right of Search, as generally understood, has no foundation in international law, and can never be maintained for a moment. The Earl of Malmesbury added the agreeable admission that Great Britain had made claims upon this subject, unjustifiable in themselves, merely because she had at the time the power to enforce them; but that the United States had since that day so greatly increased in naval resources, and was so well prepared to resist these claims, if it should see fit to do so, that, on the whole, it was deemed best not to persist in them any longer! Indeed, his Lordship was inclined to believe that the English Government, while in the hands of his predecessors, had "*held out too long*, considering all the circumstances, for the extreme exercise of the power claimed, which international law strictly interpreted could not bear them out in demanding." Of course, Lord Malmesbury's "predecessor" was not inclined to submit quietly to such a censure. But, instead of quarreling with his law, Lord Clarendon took issue on the fact, and insisted that under his administration everything was surrendered which the present Foreign Secretary took credit for having given up. And not to be outdone in this race of generosity, the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to read from his dispatches in support of the assertion that he too had made these identical concessions to international law and the demands of the United States! It is really pleasant to find such a degree of unanimity among English statesmen, against claims which they have been urging upon us until within a twelvemonth past. "Twenty years ago," the Earl of Aberdeen "ventures to say, everything which it was possible for the Americans to ask, or for us to grant, had been conceded."

But there is another fact of special importance disclosed in this debate. We have objected to English cruisers searching our ships. We have denied the right of Great Britain to exercise the powers of Police upon the high seas. We have asserted for ourselves the right, the disposition and the power to prevent abuses of our own flag, in the prosecution of unlawful enterprises of whatever kind. England at last has conceded the justice of our objections. She has abandoned utterly the odious right of search and has qualified the alleged right of inquiry into the genuineness of any flag that may be displayed, by saying that it is to be exercised at the hazard of the officer who makes the inquest.

This throws upon our Government a special responsibility, which we are glad to see is likely to be acknowledged and met. We have entered into treaty stipulations with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Our efforts in that direction, hitherto, have not been attended with very marked success. The class of vessels kept on the Coast of Africa have not been adapted to the service, and, so far as our flag is concerned, very few slavers have had any difficulty in evading the watch and escaping pursuit. We are very glad, therefore, to find, from the speech of the Earl of Malmesbury, that while he has received from our Government "the strongest assurance that it will use its best efforts to put down the Slave-trade with American ships," he has also received an "unofficial suggestion" as to the proper means to be employed for that purpose. This suggestion he thus describes:

"It is that the treaty into which we have entered with the United States, and which binds us, with a view to the suppression of the Slave trade, to have eighty guns on the west coast of Africa, should be so modified that, instead of our being obliged to have eighty guns in that quarter, and America being enabled to fulfill her part of the stipulation by maintaining there two old sailing frigates of forty guns, which are perfectly useless in the suppression of the Slave-trade, *she should keep up a certain number of steam vessels—ten steam gunboats mounting two guns a-piece—which would constitute a much more effectual force than two sailing frigates, which have hitherto been employed.* The Government of the United States has, moreover, intimated that inasmuch as the Slave-trade on the coast of Cuba continues on the increase, it is its intention to send a large number of vessels to that coast for the purpose of suppressing the traffic. Such has been the spontaneous result upon the part of the American Government of the action of Her Majesty's Ministers towards it upon this subject."

These suggestions are eminently practical and effective: and although as yet they seem to be "unofficial," we hope they emanated from our Government, and that Mr. Buchanan will have no hesitation in entering into the engagement which they propose. Such a proceeding would be a manly acceptance of the responsibility which devolves upon us in this matter, and a fitting and a graceful sequel to the success attendant upon our vigorous protest against the acts of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Another point of considerable importance is presented in this speech. Very great difficulty has been experienced in giving directions to the officers of the Navy as to the measures by which they should attempt the verification of any suspicious flag they may encounter upon the ocean. The Earl of Malmesbury states that the English and French Governments have "agreed upon a *code of instructions to their officers which are identical*, and which have been submitted to the American Government, *with an invitation to join in its adoption*." It is impossible to say what action should be taken in this matter until the character and scope of that code are known. But we may properly express the hope that, unless it flagrantly violates conceded rights, or is manifestly hostile to our best interests, it will be favorably considered by our Government. For it is of the utmost importance that we should not stand before the world, while vindicating our own rights and the honor of our own flag, as in the least inclined to countenance the Slave-trade, or hold ourselves aloof from such proper measures as may be taken by the leading nations of the Earth for its suppression.

The Italian Exiles.—We are very glad to see that the Italians resident in the City are taking steps to receive and welcome the Neapolitan exiles now on their way to this port; and that they seem far more anxious to extend to them needed aid and comfort than to make a parade over their sufferings or their services. We trust they will receive the cordial sympathy and effective aid of our own people. It will be seen by a letter in another column that the British Consul has promised his coöperation.

A Home for the Homeless.

The rightfully democratic *gobe-mouches* of our day having, apparently, exhausted all the points of attack upon the potentates of the Old World, and the Emperors and Presidents of the New, have found fresh subject for their *quid-nunc* operations in the Feejee Islands. The American bombardment of those classic shades, some two or three years ago, must have been hard enough to bear; but who can imagine the feelings of his Feejee Majesty when he reads, as he doubtless will, (always supposing that he can read,) in the London papers, the last *canard* touching his royal dominions. It is there stated that Great Britain has bought the islands, one and all, in fee simple, to have and to hold forever—their easements, water privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever nature and kind. And the bargain, too, appears to have been closed for a mere song—for just so much as will pay the American claims upon the country in question. This is adding insult to injury. A couple of thousand pounds would be cheap for an island not possessing the advantages of volcanic origin. But when it becomes a question of a whole group of islands, with a remarkably prolific soil, and a population addicted to cannibalism—the exhibition here and in Europe of a bare half-a-dozen of whom, at moderate prices and no money returned after the rising of the curtain, would produce ten times two thousand pounds in ten weeks—the contract becomes so ridiculously insulting to Feejee dignity that it is only reasonable to look for Feejee repudiation as an immediate *sequitur*.

The injured Majesty of Feejee is no doubt familiar with the history of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and on Great Britain's proceeding to occupy the premises so inadequately purchased, the King of the Cannibal Islands will, we dare say, deny the validity of the contract, and declare that, if it means anything at all, it stipulates rather for the possession of England by Feejeeia, if His Majesty will permit us to coin a word which will designate his kingdom and round our sentence.

We do not know what the newspapers which have made Great Britain purchase that Island-Paradise, in which there is said to exist ten kinds of breadfruit and several kinds of yams, mean that she shall do with it. Seeing, indeed, the number of such places that John Bull has already on his hands without knowing any more what to do with them than (to quote an old and highly-classical saying) a pig would know what to do with a side-pocket, we think John's best plan would be to sell out on a rising market whenever he can find one. These are not the times for unprofitable real estate operations, nor is John the kind of individual likely to be "sold" by Feejee Islanders. It may safely be inferred that Bull has gone in to make a "Bull" rather than a "Bear" transaction. And, luckily, there is a first-class opportunity for him not only to turn an honest penny, but make a handsome bargain out of his new speculation.

Soulouque, who, whatever he may have been in public life, must be admitted to be a man and a brother, may reasonably be supposed to be sadly in want of a home where he can nurse his sorrows, and petition the winds, after the manner of a former white monarch, to blow and crack their cheeks for his especial consolation. There is at once the man for John Bull's money, or, rather, there is the man whose money will do for John Bull. Soulouque is known to be what the financial world calls "warm" in point of pecuniary possessions, but entirely homeless in the political sense. He has fallen from his high estate, and would be glad of any kind of a monarchy or any sort of a crown. *Per contra*, there are the Feejee Islands—of volcanic formation, too—in the hands of Mr. Bull, who rarely does anything without due consideration, and who will do almost anything in the way of business for a consideration. The coincidence is, to say the least, too remarkable to be lost upon the journalists who have already transferred possession of the territory, and to whose attention we beg to call this admirable chance for an operation. Soulouque would be in less uncongenial company among the Cannibals than some charitable persons might suppose, and unless his obesity might endanger any portion of his own steak in the country, he could scarcely do better than purchase.

All parties would thus be satisfied. The Cannibals will have paid their debts to the United States, and obtained a new King, pretty much of their color and very much of their way of thinking. John Bull will have made a quick sale with large returns. And Soulouque will have regained his station in the august family of monarchs. What a blessing this last will be!

The Novel Defence of an Insurance Company.—We noticed on Monday the extraordinary course of the United States Life Insurance Company in contesting payment of one of their policies, on the ground that it insured a wife's life for the benefit of the husband, and that it was therefore a mere *bet*,—and as a gambling transaction, not entitled to the protection of the law.

In reference to our comments the President of the Company published yesterday a card, of which the following is the material portion:

"As we conclude the Courts are competent to decide such cases, we only ask those interested not hastily to make up their minds upon a case not *fully* or fairly stated. We shall yield, and good-humoredly, to the final decision of the Courts, the more especially as it is the first case which our sense of duty has compelled us to litigate; and shall not be led into any newspaper controversy."

Standing by itself we cannot help thinking that this card will not relieve the Company in the least from the public judgment upon their plea. In justice to them, therefore, it is only fair to give what we understand to be their view of the case. They claim to have a valid defence against payment of the policy in question on the ground of misrepresentations and the suppression of material facts concerning the party insured, at the time of last renewal of the policy. This is a question of fact, to be decided upon evidence and by a jury; and to avoid the trouble, expense and hazard of such a defence, the Company assented to the suggestion of their counsel and sought a decision from *the Bench* upon the technical point referred to. But the Directors, or a portion of them at all events, desire it to be understood that they would scorn to escape payment of a policy upon such a technicality *alone*,—and only assented to its being raised as a speedier means of reaching the verdict which they believe themselves entitled to upon other and more substantial grounds.

As a personal explanation, we have no disposition to take exceptions to this statement. We know the Directors and officers of the Company to be highly honorable men, and are quite ready to accept their own disavowal of any unworthy motives in the action they have taken. We cannot help thinking, however, that they would have done much better for themselves, as well as for the credit of their Company, to have rested their case upon what they themselves consider *its real merits*. They have nothing to gain, either in money or in character, (and with an Insurance Company the two are identical,) by escaping payment of the sum involved upon a doubtful technicality.

But now that the question of law has been raised, we hope it will be decided. The public is interested in knowing whether insurance of one person's life for the benefit of another, is a *gambling* transaction in the eye of the law. If it is, the whole business of Life Insurance must be reformed. And now that this plea has been invoked by one Company, there will also be an uneasy apprehension that it may be raised by others, unless it shall receive the benefit of a judicial decision.

The Washington Tragedy and the Hon. S. F. Butterworth.—The statement of Mr. Butworth, which we publish this morning, relieves him completely from the terrible responsibility which the first statements of his connection with the Washington tragedy led the public to believe would rest upon him. Instead of having counseled the attack upon Mr. Key, Mr. Butterworth, at the outset, urged Mr. Sickles to take steps calculated to prevent the affair from coming to the knowledge of the public,—nor did he know at any stage of the affair that Sickles intended to make the attack, or that he had left his own house armed in any way. A statement from the Hon. R. J. Walker sustains that of Mr. Butterworth in every particular.

The tendency of these publications is to show that the attack upon Key was the outburst of frenzied passion, instead of the deliberate and premeditated act which it has been represented.

Postal Arrangements.—A bill passed the House of Representatives a day or two since which ought to meet the prompt concurrence of the Senate. Its object was to regulate the payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals. It provided that dealers in newspapers and periodicals might receive such quantities of either as they may require, and pay postage thereon at the same rates as regular subscribers. This provision is eminently just in itself, and will add materially to the revenues of the Department derived from the transmission of newspapers.

The other sections relate to the transmission of maps, pictures, and other articles now almost wholly excluded from the mails, and to the punishment of parties who fraudulently take from the Post-office letters intended for others. The Postmaster-General has written a letter explaining the beneficial effect which the passage of this bill would exert upon the revenues of the Department,—and we hope the Senate will, before adjourning, give it the slight degree of attention required to secure its passage.

THE LAST LEVEE.

The Last of the White-House Receptions for the Present Session of Congress.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859.

Etymologists have long been puzzled to decide why the name of *levées* should be given to the occasions on which his "Highness the President of the United States and Protector of their Liberties" (how beautifully appropriate this title would have been to the actual occupant of the White House!) receives the sovereigns of thirty-three States and the "casual inhabitants" of any number of Territories. Of course we can't suppose the title derived from the Presidential habits, for, although the *levée* of Old France was simply a morning audience graciously accorded by the monarch on leaving his virtuous couch, it is wholly out of the question to imagine that the Sage of Wheatland spends the daylight hours in dalliance with his pillow, and never so much as rubs his eyes till 7 P. M. A *levée* at the "effete Court" of England, too, is a morning reception, distinguished from the "Drawing-rooms" as a more strictly masculine affair; whereas a Washington *levée* is violently and overwhelmingly feminine—the rush of robes and crash of crinoline betraying all that ardor and impetuosity in the inquisitive quest of "what is going on" that belong especially to the fairer, finer and more feverish sex. One might almost fancy the phrase borrowed from the Mississippi, for nothing short of a New-Orleans *levée* could keep order at the gates of the Executive mansion when the tide once sets inward.

My own belief, fortified by the experience of Tuesday last, is that your Washington *levée* means simply a *levée en masse*, or general rising of the country. Certainly no other image can so well convey the picture of the scene which met your eyes on that evening when you had once stormed your way through the hustling multitude at the Presidential doors, and after recuperating for a few moments in an arm-chair in the Blue Room, surrendered yourself to the current, and drifted past the venerable Argus who winks over this happy nation, into that celebrated East Room which the enthusiastic Washington guide-book describes as the "greatest departure in its splendor and magnificence from Republican simplicity which is to be seen in the metropolis." Let us take our stand here for a moment, for this is the *real levée*. This saloon, which is positively almost as fine as the bridal chamber of the St. Nicholas or the long cabin of the *Metropolis* steamboat, is the special delight of the hundreds to whom the White House is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Here, and only here, will you see the crowds who come to shake hands with the President, and to gladden themselves with the thought that they are truly, in however minute a proportion, joint monarchs of all they survey. That subtle aristocrat, the human heart, has been at its tricks even here in this sacred seat of all the Democratic virtues. One knows not exactly when or how an invisible line, more impassable than barriers of bayonets, has grown up between the Green Room and the East Room. The shillings drift westward, the sixpences and baser coins flow to the east.

The Green Room—(don't think of the stage if you can help it, for all is honest and serious here you know, and we are dealing with the great realities of national life)—the Green Room is adorned with a small fountain, such as you see in the cheerful soda-water shops in the height of July, that bubbles and sparkles as well as it can in the centre, and refreshes the bouquets that bloom about its borders. Just in front and to the left of this fountain, and near the door of the Blue Room (which is the first you enter on coming, or rather *on being pushed*, into the presence) stands the Chief Magistrate. He smiles graciously upon you over the white napkin which droops all about his chin, and half raises his hand in a deprecating kind of way, which seems to say "If you *will* shake it you must, but for Heaven's sake don't." So being humane even to Presidents you *don't*, but squeeze yourself up against the man just behind you long enough to stamp vehemently upon his corns in making your bow to Miss Lane, who smiles universally and steadily in a right line with the fountain aforesaid, and has acquired a charming knack of seeming to know and love everybody in the whole land with an equal and impartial regard. This characteristic of the well-looking and well-bred lady of the White House may, perhaps, account for the slightly vexed and dissatisfied air of that small gentleman with the British whiskers and white cravat who keeps revolving on his axis between her lovely self and the fountain. For when a misguided man begins to regard a lady's slightest smile or most careless glance as more valuable than all Potosi, California or Arizona itself, he doesn't quite like to see the treasure lavished in such a large and distractingly popular way. To the east of Miss Lane is no salvation. That way rush the *polloi*, the populace, the Western members of Congress, the women without crinoline, the girls with corkscrew curls, the office-seekers, the hackmen, the stray doctors of divinity, the inquiring foreigners, the gentlemen who can't say "National Intelligencer" or "British Constitution" after eleven o'clock in the morning. The vendors of gloves and cravats have no part in the East Room. The noble army of tailors have done but little for the East Room. Our free institutions forget in the East Room to button their waistcoats and brush their whiskers.

Not so in the Green Room, behind the fountain, and the President and Miss Lane. Why shouldn't the women without crinoline, and the girls with corkscrew curls, and the Western members of Congress pass into this magic reservation? I can't tell you, nor can any body else. But there is the great fact. Why should people put up with Dukes and Earls, and ermine-robed Judges and Field-Marshals, and all that sort of thing? Who can say? And human nature in Washington, containing within itself all that makes its strength and weakness all the world over, has developed in Washington, as all the world over, these curious varieties of one species—the "snob" and the "nob." The nobs are in the Green Room. The ancient female nobs sit about along the walls in large fat chairs. The younger female nobs gossip, chat, circulate, shrink with disgust at the mention of the East Room, now and then venture on a tour of exploration through those wild regions, under the escort of some intrepid cavalier, hurry back, laughing, shuddering, catching up their robes. There are none of those beautiful brown-ware spittoons in the East Room which make so imposing a show in the Capitol Rotunda, ranged in a circle like vessels of incense, beneath the towering dome *that is to be*. The crowd was greater than usual at the last *levée*, so great that people were obliged to escape through the windows. I heard of one lady from New-York who was seen twice driven back from her charge at the doorway, and who at half-past ten retreated, finally discouraged, to her hack and her hotel. You may think this a trivial misfortune. Some of the poor women who positively fainted in the East Room would have thought it a mercy. But it all depends on circumstances. There are good people among us who take Washington on their way to "society" at home just as there are Britons who attack Almack's by the way of Florence and Naples, and if this was a case in point the poor lady was to be pitied.

For we shall have no more *levées* this season, and the world is even beginning to debate the propriety of giving up these official receptions altogether. They have become, especially in the small houses generally occupied by the Cabinet Ministers, the most odious of mass meetings. Mrs. Secretary Thompson, for instance, had her Saturday a week ago, and her snug little mansion on G street was perfectly crammed by half-past 11 o'clock with an immovable crowd of all sorts and conditions, all of whom were terribly "out of sorts," and in a condition of incipient deliquescence, not to say decomposition. In the dancing-room you couldn't hear the music for the singing in your ears, brought on by a rush of blood to the head, and the lively young heroes who attempted a *polka* or a *redowa*, had to dance *perpendicularly* in the air, instead of *horizontally* along the floor—the effect of which, I need not tell you, was both novel and attractive to everybody concerned. The whist-room was filled with coats and hats, and the supper ran over the stairs. And all this because a perfectly sensible and ladylike woman has to do penance for her husband's political station by giving out her invitations just as the President wishes all his officials to give out their contracts, with one eye bent on the last elections and the other projected to the next. Now, balls should be matters of business as well as line-of-battle-ships, and "corruption" has no more right in the *salons* than in the Navy-yards of a free and ingenuous people. That Teddy McGuire thrashed six Republicans into fits at the Pigville polls is really no more valid a reason for making him a guest at a Cabinet ball than for appointing him chief constructor of a new frigate. This, however, the President can't understand, and the consequence is that he is gradually bullying the life out of Washington society, and, at the pace he is now making, will succeed in closing every private house connected with his Administration before he leaves the Arcadian shades of Lafayette-square and the Conservatory. The men could stand it all well enough, but women are not to be trifled with in these matters. They are, all of them, sad aristocrats at heart, and even those who have the strength of mind to laugh at a coronet, can't tolerate the dirty cravats and unpresentable boots which walk most readily into the heart of the Presidential bachelor. There will be a "revolt of the harem" before the next session. Let Sultan James then make the most of his last season!

This, in truth, he seems more than half disposed to do. You should have seen how perfectly happy he looked—how *flirtatiously* unconscious of the multitudinous living eyes around him, and of the grim Presidential effigies that glared silently upon him, as if startled back to consciousness by so sublime a scorn of etiquette, when he offered his arm to the last new "arrival," a lady splended in scarlet silk, the good-looking though elderly Mrs. B——, of New-York, and led her to a cozy sofa on Tuesday night, and there detained her in "sweet oblivious converse" for nearly an hour! Cynics and critics shrugged their shoulders. Western members stared, rolling their quids meanwhile, in a blank, ruminative surprise; diplomatic eyelids rose, as far as custom would permit their rusted hinges to play; Southern ladies drew themselves up to preternatural heights, and talked Lady Washington. But the President chatted away as carelessly as if he had been in Wiesbaden instead of Washington, and perhaps, indeed, was reviving memories of that interesting German spa with the wife of his particular friend. And why shouldn't he? He has long ago lost all that makes Presidential life worth having: why not let him chat and laugh and dine away the drear remainder of his term? "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," and be glad that for a space he can forget Investigating Committees and cantankerous Senators from Illinois, and his puddle-headed tormentors of Tammany, and Oregonian screaders, and Lord Napier and the monster Forney.

He has quite "kicked over the traces" (if I may be pardoned the expression) in the matter of dinners, too; and having ill-fed everybody whom he was obliged to dine, on a very clever contract with Gautier, has now determined to give not the "President's" but "Mr. Buchanan's" dinners. The first of these consolatory entertainments, I feel bound to say, was incomparably the best that has been seen in the White House for years; and if I should give you the *menu* I should not only break Gautier's heart, (who has never ceased moaning over his fate ever since he closed with the Presidential offer,) but drive the two-pronged iron fork of despair through the souls of many Congressional wretches who have undergone the lean courses of the "regular" banquets, with pantings and unquietness that could not be uttered. Let me only hint that the odious brown-sherry, so well known to every official guest, no more resembles the best "Star of 1808," than does the ordinary Congressional bill of fare the repast reserved for the intimates of the successor of Washington. On Friday this was abundantly proved to such of the diplomatic corps as were able to dine with the aforesaid Mrs. B. at the White House. The leading members of that body were unfortunately compelled to miss this chance, which may never recur again, of learning that a Republican President may know at least as much of oysters as of Ostend, and be as strong in *omelettes soufflées* as in "British outrages."

Should this absurd and untimely snow-storm permit, (and the sun is already swaggering out like a brazen-faced rake, as if he meant to carry off his recent contemptible conduct as the editor of the *Herald* does his poetic gallantries with Mary Ann, by dint of sheer confidence,) the President has made extensive preparations for a pic-nic at Mount Vernon next week, which will be one of the most gay and glittering generalities of the year. A Baltimore band has been engaged, and a special schooner dispatched to the terrapin-fisheries. The arrangements have been intrusted to the Chevalier Wikoff, which is all that need be said on that score, and as a subscription will be taken up from the guests in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, the whole affair promises to be full of interest alike to the patriot, the man of the world, and the newspapers.

A Claimant for an Irish Title—An Author to be a Baron.

A new claimant for the ancient Irish title and Barony of Inchiquin is about to appear in the person of Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien, of this City. On the death of the last Marquess of Thomond, Sir Lucius O'Brien, brother to the distinguished patriot Mr. Smith O'Brien, assumed the title of Lord Inchiquin without authority from the Herald's College or the Crown. The consequence has been an order from the Crown prohibiting this gentleman from appearing at Court under any title but that of Sir Lucius O'Brien. These proceedings naturally awakened investigation, and Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien has just received letters by the *Prince Albert*, informing him that immediate steps were being taken to establish his claim to the vacant Barony.

Mr. O'Brien is descended in a direct line from a branch of the Thomond family, whose ancestors emigrated to Holland over a century ago. The last representative of this branch was Count Otto O'Brien, who for some years was in communication with the father of the present claimant relative to his claim to the title in question. Count Otto, however, and Mr. O'Brien's father both died suddenly, and the matter was dropped. The Count, however, left behind him a valuable collection of family documents, which are said fully to establish Mr. O'Brien's claim to the title, and competent persons are now engaged in Holland in making the necessary searches. As it is possible that in this country there may be some emigrant Hollanders who have some knowledge of the said Count Otto O'Brien, we are instructed that any information regarding him, which may be forwarded to J. Augustus Page, lawyer, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, will be gladly received.

It is a curious fact that a cousin of Mr. O'Brien's, Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, succeeded a few years since in reviving the ancient and long-extinct Irish Barony of Fermoy in his own person, the title of which he now enjoys.

They are about to inaugurate in Montreal the new Hall built by the Society of Natural History. It is a plain

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANCIENT BRITON'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.—This Society, instituted May 5, 1805, celebrated its Fifty-fourth Anniversary yesterday, at St. David's Hall, Canal-street. The President (W. M. JONES, Esq.) called the Society to order at 1½ o'clock P. M., when the Secretary presented the fifty-fourth annual report, from which we gather the following facts: On the 1st of March, 1858, the funds of the Society amounted to $2,896 83; receipts during the year, $1,103 21; making a total of $4,000 04. The disbursements of the year amounted to $845 50, being $257 71 less than the receipts, making the amount of funds on hand on the 1st of March, 1859, $3,154 54. During the year the Society lost three members by death, (one of them being Mr. RICHARD OWENS, who was murdered Jan. 15, on the corner of Elm and Reade streets.) It now numbers 176 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, (editor of the *Cambro American*,) President; Mr. MORGAN WILLIAMS, Vice-President; Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, Secretary; Messrs. DAVID E. ROBERTS and HENRY JONES, Stewards.

WIDENING AND EXTENDING BROOME-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman BOOLE, Chairman, met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to consider the application for widening Broome-street, and extending it from Laurens-street to the Hudson River. Mr. J. A. WILLIAMSON opposed the application. It was the most destructive opening, he thought, that had ever been conceived in the brain of man. The inhabitants on Broome-street who had built their little homesteads on the leasehold property belonging to Trinity Church, and on lots held in fee simple, would be ruined if the proposed measure should be carried through. He claimed that most of the petitioners were not property owners on the street. The same measure had been proposed and had been killed two years since. No one appeared to controvert his views, and the Committee promised to give them due consideration. The Committee then adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.—On Monday evening the German journeymen carpenters met in Convention by delegates at the Social Reform Hall in Grand-street, to organize themselves into a permanent organization, to be styled the "Cabinet-makers' Association." H. BERNHARDT was elected President, and G. GOLDSCHER Vice-President. Ten hours was fixed as the length of time each member should work per diem. A monthly fee of ten cents is to be levied to pay for tools which may be destroyed by fire, and the resolutions and Constitution which were adopted are to be submitted to a mass meeting for ratification. The commendable action of the employers in advancing wages from ten to fifteen per cent. has averted the threatened strike.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EFFECT A WOMAN'S RUIN.—CAROLINE LAWSON yesterday complained at the Mayor's Office that she was employed by a man, named FRANK, to work at the tailoring business for Mr. and Mrs. COOPER, at No. 82 Centre-street, a week ago Saturday; that while there she was introduced to an unknown man, who insisted that she should drink with him, and she took soda-water twice; that an attempt was made to induce her to see this man, as she believes, for the purpose of prostitution; that no tailoring business was done there, and she ran away, leaving her trunk and clothing, which Mrs. COOPER refused to give up until the complainant paid $5 for her board while remaining there. Officer MCARDLE was sent to get her trunk for her.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—By the annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, it appears that the whole number of children received into the House of Refuge, since its opening, in 1825, is 7,651. The number in the House on the 1st of January, 1858, was 647. There were received, during the year 1858, 378—making a total of 1,025. The number indentured and discharged during the year was 485, and the number remaining in the House Jan. 1, 1859, was 540. Various trades are carried on in the House, with a view, partly, of making it a self-sustaining institution. Over one hundred boys were sent to the West during the past year, and it is now in contemplation to send a number of the larger boys on whaling voyages.

MORE HERRINGS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The schooner *Horatio Babson*, Capt. R. WEEKS, arrived yesterday from Cape Ray, Newfoundland, with a full cargo of fresh herring and codfish packed in snow. The codfish weigh upon an average 30 pounds each. The *H. B.* left Cape Ray on the 19th ult., at which time the weather was intensely cold, the crew not being able to appear in the open air without muffling their faces. The schooner passed through continuous fields of drift ice, and was compelled to go 75 miles to the eastward of Scatteree to escape it. She is discharging at Fulton Market slip, and the near approach of Lent makes a lively demand for the fish.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been "all right" during the last two days—excepting the *wind*, which has been after the most orthodox March pattern. Yesterday, as on Monday, the wind blew almost a gale from west-northwest, preventing arrivals from sea, and rendering it difficult for heavy ships to depart. The passages of the Sound steamers have been considerably prolonged by these heavy head winds. The weather has been so rough that nothing could be done at the wreck of the steamer *Black Warrior* towards saving the engines. The *Marion* remains hard and fast in the same position. Mr. WENDELL is now at work adjusting the Massey camels under the steamer's quarters, by which, when they are inflated, it is expected she will be lifted out of her bed and floated in to deep water.

BEGGING FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE.—The Police, in compliance with a recent order of the Superintendent, have just undertaken the arrest of street beggars. This movement has driven the itinerant mendicants to their lurking places, and few now venture into the streets. Those arrested tell some curious stories regarding their calling, and the success which they have met with. A young girl of 9 years of age, giving her name as Mary Ann FOX, tells a story throwing some light on the manner in which cheap boarding-houses are sustained. She says that from early childhood she has daily collected food to supply six grown persons living in Forty-first-street.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—It will be remembered that at the trial of Fire Engines on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the judges were unable to decide whether the Harry Howard, (No. 36,) of this City, or the Protection, (No. 5,) of Morrisania, threw the highest stream. By mutual consent, the trial between these two engines was postponed until 2 P. M. Monday. There were but few spectators on the ground. The Protection threw a stream 129 feet high, and the Harry Howard threw one 116 feet. The prize—a silver wine stand, containing three cut-glass bottles—was awarded to the Protection.

REPAIRS FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Repairs of the Mayor's office, under the direction of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, will be commenced to-day; they have long been greatly needed. The whole of the business of the Mayor's office will be transacted in room No. 12 till the office is refitted. The Marshals for some time past have occupied the City Library. The private office of the Mayor will not be invaded by the workmen yet awhile. And there the Mayor will continue to receive those who desire to see him privately.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—HENRY M. LEE, a young Scotchman, was found dead in his bed, Monday morning, at No. 54 Bleecker-street, where he boarded. The deceased had become exceedingly nervous from excessive drinking, and was in the habit of taking laudanum to quiet his nerves. On Sunday evening he took a dose which resulted in his death. An inquest was held, yesterday, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.—The Second Ward Police arrested a young man, on Monday, who gave the name of John Butler, on a charge of stealing an overcoat from Lovejoy's Hotel. Subsequently Butler was recognized as an old offender. It appears that he has been in the habit of running off with overcoats, &c., belonging to boarders at different hotels situated in the vicinity of the Park.

EDUCATING THE ORPHANS OF FIREMEN.—The Committee on Schools of the Fire Department, to whom the education of the orphans of firemen is intrusted, visited the various schools, a day or two since, for the purpose of ascertaining what progress the children under their care were making. They visited the schools of the Sixth Ward, and expressed themselves much pleased with what they saw and heard.

REMOVALS FROM THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The Comptroller has removed Ex-Alderman PETER MORRISSEY from the Office of Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees, and appointed Ex-Police Justice WM. S. DAVIDSON in his place. He has also removed John Johnson, Messenger, and Wm. Sullivan, H. Hughes, T. Walsh, J. Leary, J. D. Forshay and Henry Anderson, Inspectors of Manure.

PLEASE TO SUSPEND JUDGMENT.—MICHAEL DOODY, Constable of the Fourth Ward, who was arrested by telegraph, on Monday, on a charge of having passed counterfeit money to a railroad ticket-vender, desires the people of the United States to suspend judgment.

A NEW BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.—The Trustees of Dr. HAGUE'S Church (Baptist) on Lexington-avenue, have purchased lots on the southeast corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, and intend to erect a commodious meeting-house there without delay.

AN OLD MAN DROWNED.—ARTHUR BULLMAN, 70 years of age, left his residence, No. 293 Avenue A, on Sunday morning, to visit a son-in-law, when he accidentally fell into the East River and was drowned. His body was found Monday morning, and an inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.—Work upon the ferry between Hunter's Point and Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, will soon be commenced, the Company having already advertised for proposals for constructing the buildings, docks and boats.

FAIR OF THE ST. MARY'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—A festival for the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Society, attached to St. Mary's Church, (R. C.,) or rather for the benefit of the poor, whom these ladies are called upon to relieve, was held last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. There was a large assemblage, an industrious band, a choice display of articles, which it would be a serious task to catalogue, and, more than all, a very satisfactory exhibition of benevolent liberalities.

FIRE IN THE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.—The alarm of fire, at a few minutes to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in the Gramercy Park Hotel. An unusual quantity of smoke was discovered in the clothes drying-room attached to the laundry department, and upon examination a smouldering fire was found between the floor and ceiling underneath. The floor was cut through with an axe and immediately a volume of flame darted up through the aperture. Before the fire was extinguished the damage reached $100—the bulk of the loss being occasioned by water. The cause of the fire is unknown, but a quantity of rags and other refuse material was found stored between the floor and ceiling, which had been deposited there by rats, and it was among this refuse material that the fire originated. The supposition is that some matches were among the collected matter and that they in some way became ignited.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET—WOMAN BURNED.—About 10½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the basement of the building, No. 74 Duane-street, occupied by L. STANGE as a German boarding-house and lager-bier saloon. The fire originated from a stove, which finally communicated to a bed, in which was the wife of Mr. STANGE. Before she could be rescued her head and arms were badly burnt. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Mr. STANGE's loss by fire and water is estimated at $200. Insured. The building was damaged about $10. JOHN P. STEBBINS, morocco case manufacturer, occupied the second floor, but sustained no damage.

THE WOOD AND ELLIOTT PRIZES.—The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital have examined the specimens of anatomical preparations sent in by the Matriculated students of 1858-'59, and the successful competitors will be announced to-day. There are three prizes: One of $50, and one of $25, by DR. WOOD, and one of $50 by DR. GEO. T. ELLIOTT.

THE AMERICAN GUARD AND EDWARD EVERETT.—The Seventy-first Regiment has been ordered out in full dress, to escort Mr. EVERETT to and from the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 4th of March, when he will repeat his lecture on WASHINGTON.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—About a 11¼ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of JOHN GALLIER, East Twenty-third-street, corner of Third-avenue. On the arrival of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished. It originated in the drying room, damage about $1,000. No insurance.

REMOVAL OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The furniture and books of the Street Department are being removed from the Hall of Records to the new rooms of the Department in the TIMES Building.

SWILL-MILK AGAIN.—At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, to-night, a report will be submitted from the Committee appointed by request of the Mayor, on City milk.

Police Reports.

COMPLAINT AGAINST GAMBLERS.—Washington J. Worsham, Patrick Cox and Hartwell C. Dawson, were yesterday arraigned before Justice KELLY, on a charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 8 Barclay-street. The complainant, through whose affidavit the arrests were made, is Samuel W. Taylor, No. 5 Leroy-place. Mr. Taylor asserts that the house is liberally supplied with faro-tables and other gambling apparatus, and that large sums of money are daily won there from banking clerks, mercantile clerks and others, unfortunate enough to fall into their toils. The accused parties assert that Taylor formerly was associated with them, but that he proved unworthy of confidence, and they thereupon ejected him from the premises, which ejectment excited his animosity, and induced him to complain against them. The accused were held for examination.

YOUTHFUL FORGER.—A German youth, named Joseph Seiter, has for several months past been in the employ of James Symington, importer of segars, No. 39 Beaver-street. About a month ago he left his employer, without giving previous notice, and no more was heard of him until Mr. Symington found himself booked a debtor, at the Bank of the Republic, for a check amounting to $293 07, which check, as subsequently proved, had been forged by the absconding clerk. An officer was dispatched to look for Seiter, who was found, after considerable search, at No. 172 Ewer-street, Brooklyn. Subsequent investigation developed the fact, that the successful forger had appropriated to his own use a draft given by a Chicago house on Mr. Symington, he having purloined the same from a letter which he had taken from the Post-office. The accused was committed to answer by Justice WELSH, in default of bail.

HOTEL THIEF.—A smartly-dressed youth, who gave his name as John Butler, while in the reading-room of Lovejoy's Hotel, yesterday, picked up the overcoat of a guest, which was lying on a settee, and vamosed into the open air. The owner of the garment caught a glimpse of the departing youth and started in pursuit. He followed him two or three blocks, until he came across a Second Ward Policeman, and caused his arrest. The officer took Butler before Justice WELSH, who committed him, in default of $1,500 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Chas. Edwards, a young barber, was yesterday committed by Justice KELLY, to answer a charge of passing a $10 counterfeit bill on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven, Ct., at the hat store No. 435 Canal-street. Geo. Williams, a young shoemaker, endeavored on the same evening to exchange one of the counterfeits named for a box of sardines at the grocery store No. 477 Sixth-avenue. The fraudulent character of the bill was discovered.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Lena Denimann, a German girl, was committed to Essex Market prison yesterday, on a charge of stealing $70 worth of clothing belonging to her employer, Alfred F. Thorne, No. 96 East Sixteenth-street. She confessed her guilt, and was locked up to answer.

Commencement of the New-York Medical College.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY JAS. T. BRADY.

The annual Commencement celebration of the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street took place last night. The occasion was one which may be said to have been *sui generis*, not so much because of the assemblage, which was large and brilliant beyond precedent, but because of the selection of an orator from another profession than that of medicine. So crowded was the lecture-room that many of those who had failed to provide places considerably in advance of the hour for the opening of the exercises, were obliged to content themselves with standing-room outside the door. The audience comprised many leading members of the Faculty and of the Bar, and many ladies. The entrance on the platform of the Trustees, Professors, and the orator of the evening, was greeted with loud applause. Among the gentlemen present were Dr. HORACE GREEN, President of the College Faculty, Professors CARNOCHAN, DORSMUS, BARKER, PEASLEE, COX and CHILDS, Mr. PETER COOPER, the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, WM. FULLERTON, Esq. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, Dr. GREEN proceeded to confer the degree on each of the graduating class, previous to which he pronounced the Hippocratic oath. In doing so perceptible stress was laid on the obligation which the class thereby incurred of never degrading themselves by attempting to degrade a colleague. This was warmly applauded. The list of graduates for the year is as follows;

Edwin G. Freligh, New-York; Oliver Coursen; James F. Long, North Carolina; Edward D. L. R. King, North Carolina, Alfred Livingston, Massachusetts; Daniel H. Hastings, New-York; John J. Caldwell, New-York; Edward Sanford, Connecticut; Fountain Roberts, Kentucky; Hiram Long, Pennsylvania; Leonard E. Locke, Alabama; Hugo Stangenwald, Sandwich Islands; John P. Phillips, New-York; Edward S. Dunster, New-York; Charles H. Shepard, New-York; John Veinante, New-York; John Howe, Jr., A. B., New-York; John Riches, New York; Elbert Rowland, Illinois; Theodore Martine, North Carolina; R. L. Braden, Jr., Connecticut; J. M. Merchant, M. D., Maine; W. H. Holmes, New-York.

Prizes were awarded to Hugo Stangenwald and Edward S. Dunster for the two best theses; that of the one being on "Pathology of the Heart;" that of the other on "Delirium Tremens."

It was also announced that honorary degrees had been conferred on Dr. J. B. Casablanca, West Indies; Dr. Lewis Sass, Cuba; Dr. L. Davidson, Florida; Dr. D. B. Plimpton, Connecticut; Prof. George Thurber, New-York.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who had accepted the invitation to deliver the valedictory address, was introduced by the Chairman, and received with a round of applause. Mr. BRADY was unusually felicitous. He began by making some humorous allusions to the fact of his having stepped out of the ranks of his profession to appear before a set of gentlemen as intimately acquainted with, as he was, perhaps, profoundly ignorant of, the subjects to which they had devoted their studies Thence, by a natural transition, he passed to a consideration of the importance of the medical art, and the responsibilities of those who practice it. Man he defined to be the only animal who possesses the knowledge of healing. Tracing medicine back to the Hebrews, and from them through the Greeks and Romans, and glancing cursorily at its history and development, he came down to our own day. Again he recurred to the position accorded to the medical man among the Greeks, in the time of PLATO, and subsequently among the Romans, as evinced in the estimation in which the profession was held by JULIUS CÆSAR, CICERO and AUGUSTUS. He contrasted the honors awarded to the doctor in ancient times with the ingratitude he has to endure and the obstacles he has to encounter in the present. On this branch of the subject his address was exceedingly entertaining and instructive—abounding in pungent hits at the *soi-disant* common sense which originates in ignorant presumption; the obstinacy and ingratitude of patients; the injudicious course pursued by the Press, which, in assuming to teach the physician how to treat a patient, or how he should have treated a patient, in one column, devotes, at the same time, a whole page to recommendations of all sorts of quackery, and at the diseased conservatism that will not deal fairly with new ideas. Here he condemned in terms of severe censure a secret society, a dark fraternity—which, as he had been informed, was in existence in this City, its object being to confine the medical patronage to its members, [illegible] made from all chance of success, every young member of the profession who refused to advance his social and professional career. Even be adverted in terms of the most disparaging character to literary pretenders who caricatured and misrepresented the professions on the stage, as for instance, the author of that vulgar play, "London Assurance," who made an attorney subpœna his witnesses in advance of a transaction to see it happen. In conclusion, he dwelt on the importance of Medical Jurisprudence, of greater attention to the laws of health, especially with respect to ventilation, of the necessity of employing common terms instead of scientific terminology when common terms are available, and finally set before them as the highest exemplar the charities of Him, who, while on earth, performed some of the most beautiful of His miracles to alleviate and cure the suffering and the lowly. [Loud cheers.]

The celebration was terminated with a benediction.

Governors of the Almshouse.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—CONDITION OF THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—FOUNDLINGS, &C.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. From the weekly statement, which was submitted, it appears that there were in the different Institutions, on the 26th inst., 8,273 inmates, being a decrease since the 19th of 5. 1,438 were admitted during the week ending at that date; 33 have died; 1,285 were discharged; 121 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 4 to the State Prison. The requisitions were read and passed.

Dr. RANNEY sent in a communication asking for a turning lathe for the use of the patients of the Lunatic Asylum. Referred.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, Warden of Randall's Island, asked for the immediate prosecution of the building of the North Hospital, on that Island.

C. C. DARLING, on behalf of the managers of the New-York Magdalen Hospital, asked for a donation of one or two dozen single iron bedsteads. Referred to Committee on Outdoor Poor, with power to give the Hospital 12 bedsteads. A. P. RICHARDS sent in his bill for oysters for the use of Bellevue Hospital for six months. There were 1,389 11-12 dozen, at 12½ cents per dozen, amounting to $173 71. The following note was attached:

"Last Summer the Board of Governors cut off oysters. The doctors ordered them again in September, contrary to the resolution of the Board, and the man in the store sent for them without consulting me. Neither he nor the doctors thought it wrong after the hot weather was passed." (Signed) DALY.

Some of the Governors thought that manner of proceeding exceedingly cool, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to report.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., sent in his resignation as Visiting Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital. Accepted.

The Secretary of the Medical Board communicated the names of seven persons who had been nominated to fill the vacancy. Several gentlemen wanted to know why the Board had not been informed that there was to be a vacancy. Some outsiders had known of it in time to apply for the appointment. After some debate, Gov. W. PINKNEY called for a copy of the rules governing Bellevue Hospital. It was found that all these nominations should be made through the Executive Committee of the Medical Board, and the whole subject was referred to them.

The Committee on Bellevue Hospital reported that the water-closets in the Institution were not in order; that the cisterns were out of repair; that the general condition of the wards was bad, as the Matron who had charge of them had not capacity for her place; that the consumption of drugs was out of proportion with the diseases of the patients under treatment, some of the doctors apparently knowing no difference between private and hospital practice, as the bills for drugs had amounted to $7,000 per annum; that the wines and liquors are poor; that the milk was diluted, and finally that the nurses were neglectful of their patients, often leaving them to administer their own medicine. The Committee recommended that the office of Matron should be abolished, and that a new system of dietetic rules should be made out. The report was referred to the Executive Committee of Bellevue Hospital, with instructions to report.

Governor SMITH, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Poor, presented the following report:

"The Committee on Outdoor Poor have had for some time under consideration the best means of improving the condition of the nurse-children belonging to this Department, and, in order more fully to test the advantages of the present system with others, would respectfully recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Outdoor Poor be and are hereby authorized and instructed to make, without delay, arrangements with such institutions in this City (who will undertake the charge of them until the erection of the Foundling Hospital) for the care and support of nurse children, and to allow a fair and equitable compensation for their maintenance.

Resolved, That all nurse children hereafter received in to this Department be immediately transferred to the institution with which said arrangement may be made, and that the Committee remove to said institution such of the children now in the care of said nurses, as will best promote their welfare, and report to this Board the result of their proceedings.

Governors SMITH and GUNTHER signed the report.

Governor TOWNSEND said he had not signed it because he did not think outside institutions would take as good care of the children as those whom the Board employed. In July, 1849, Mrs. Shotwell, a benevolent Quakeress, who lived in Westchester County, and who was highly recommended to the Board, took 269 of these babies. In September, 1850, all but 45 of them were dead. Then the managers of the Home for the Friendless applied to have some of the children put under the care of that institution. In March, 1857, 20 were selected. The number was increased, until, in June, that institution had 39 in all, and of this number 24 had died. The per centage of deaths among this class of unfortunates was lower in 1858 than it had been in any preceding year, and Governor T. said he thought this indicated an improvement in the character of the nurses.

The subject was laid on the table for one week, and the communication was ordered to be printed on the minutes.

Governor W. T. PINKNEY offered a resolution directing that inquiries should be made whether the Home of the Friendless and the Childs' Hospital could take any of the children; if so, how many they could accommodate and at what expense. The resolution was adopted.

Archbishop Hughes, John Kelly, Richard B. Connolly, Isaiah Rynders, and some 7,000 or 8,000 others sent in a petition setting forth the obligation of the Governors to the children under their care, and saying that many of them were obliged to receive such instruction as their parents could not approve had the children continued under their care. They therefore requested that "such an arrangement should be made as will afford to each child in the Institutions, whatever be his religion, such religious instruction and training as he would have enjoyed had the experience and care of his parents been vouchsafed to him, so that he will not be placed by public authorities in this important and vital point of instruction, in a lower or worse position than is occupied by those who are blessed with the means and opportunity of being instructed in their Faith in the house of their parents."

Governor TOWNSEND offered the following resolutions, which, with the memorial, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the children intrusted to the guardianship of this Board shall, in matters appertaining to religion, be placed on the footing of equal consideration and respect, so that all shall have equal and frequent opportunities of attending such special worship and instruction as shall be duly provided for by the several religious societies to which the children shall respectively belong, and that the children shall in no case be compelled or induced to attend any other form of worship or religious instruction whatever.

Resolved, That in the absence or default of such religious instruction, worship and instruction shall be conducted in such of the existing provisions as shall be designated by the parents or guardians of the children.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday.

The Reception of the Neapolitan Exiles.

BRITISH CONSULATE, No. 17 Broadway, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

G. Gajani, Esq., No. 43 Wall-street:

DEAR SIR: As I have received official instructions from her Majesty's Government, that on the arrival at this port of the Neapolitan exiles, now on their voyage from Cadiz, I should assist them so far as I can in obtaining employment, and thereby relieve them from the want and misery to which they may otherwise be exposed in consequence of being landed in a foreign country, far removed from their native home, and unprovided with adequate means for their subsistence, I beg leave to acquaint you that I shall be happy to coöperate with the Committee of which you are Chairman in any measures which may be adopted for alleviating the misfortunes of your banished countrymen; and so far as the proceedings taken for their relief coincide with my instructions, I shall be prepared to contribute to the funds now being collected under the sanction of the Committee.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ITALIAN EXILES.

A Committee of their own countrymen will wait on the exiles at their arrival, in order to greet them and give them any needed information and directions. There will be no procession.

The meeting for their reception will not be held on the same evening of their arrival, in order that their wishes may be consulted and time for refreshment may be allowed to those men after a fatiguing voyage, with constitutions impaired by ten years of cruel imprisonment.

His Honor the Mayor of New-York has accepted the invitation of the Committee to preside at the meeting.

A large number of distinguished American citizens have also accepted the invitation to unite with the Italians for the reception.

Several American orators will address the meeting in English, and short speeches in Italian and other languages may be expected.

The brass band of the *North Carolina*, through the kind permission of the commander, will be present, and, together with several members of the orchestra of the Italian Opera, will play Italian national airs at the opening of the meeting and between the speeches.

The meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, if it can be obtained; otherwise at another large place to be designated.

American citizens and American ladies sympathizing with the sufferings of the exiles and the Italian cause, are expected to attend the meeting.

The residents of other nations, animated by the same liberal feelings, will express their sympathy by their presence.

Should the exiles, or some of them, be in want of temporary assistance in this City, or of aid to return to Europe, the Committee, after ascertaining the fact, will propose the means of raising a sufficient sum of money to be intrusted to another Committee of three or more prominent citizens.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New York.*—Motion for an injunction must be denied and the temporary injunction heretofore granted dissolved, with $10 costs.

Donnell et al vs. *Ketaltas et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted. $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Henry J. White vs. *Richard A. Storrs et al.*—Judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Margaret Cummings vs. *Julius C. Marsh et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

George C. Genet et al. vs. *Mary E. Foster.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Charles B. Bostwick, Receiver vs. *James L. Vallotson, et al.*—Judgment must be entered for the plaintiff in question.

Ann Pierson vs. *Louis Waefelaer.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Hicks vs. *Quimby.*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 13.—A regular monthly meeting of this Board was held last night, President SMITH in the Chair. The Finance Committee reported, and made the following apportionments for 1859:

Whole amount appropriated		$142,194 04
For teachers' wages	$112,315	
Music teachers	3,000	
Evening Schools	6,000	
Normal School	1,200	
Addition to libraries	2,000	
Officers salaries	4,000	
Cleaning, &c	6,300	
Fuel	6,500	
Printing	700	$142,915 00
Balance unappropriated		$169 04

to be used for contingent expenses. The report was adopted. The Special Committee, to whom was referred the charges made against Mr. A. B. CLARK, Principal of Ward School No. 13, of having surreptitiously made between 60 and 70 boys of his school members of the Mercantile Library Association, to influence the late election, reported, entirely exonerating Mr. CLARK from all blame in the transaction referred to. The report was accepted and placed on file, and the Committee discharged. The report is quite long, and embraces all of the facts in the case.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The March term of this Court was opened yesterday.—Present, Judge MORRIS and Justices EMMONS and HOYT. CHARLES MAHAN was placed on trial on an indictment for grand larceny in stealing a roll of carpet from the store of Mr. WILSON, on Myrtle-avenue. The case was not clearly proved and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. CHARLES BAURMAN, indicted for passing counterfeit money on the Bank of New-Jersey, was tried and found guilty. CHRISTOPHER DOWD, indicted for an assault and battery upon Officer WILSON of the Third Precinct while in the discharge of his duty, was next tried and the jury disagreed. JOHN MOSELL and JOSEPH ZINGLE plead guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, indicted for felonious assault; JOSEPH JOHNSON, PATRICK LYNCH and FRANK O'BRIEN, indicted for larceny, were each arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Court then adjourned till this morning.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM MOVEMENT.—Some of the Democrats in Brooklyn, since the report as to the proceedings of leading Democrats relative to the Navy-yard matters, are endeavoring to reform the party, and for this purpose a preliminary meeting was held, Monday afternoon, when F. VOORHIES, H. D. BIRDSALL, S. K. BOYD, J. A. WYCKOFF and A. A. MYERS were appointed to the various offices, and the meeting adjourned till next week.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man in a row-boat was run down by one of the Fulton ferry-boats yesterday noon and seriously, if not fatally injured. He gave his name as JOHN COSOROVX, residing in Batavia-street, New-York, to which place he was carried in a carriage procured by the Ferry Company.

THE MUSICAL ACADEMY.—The Committee having the matter in charge have the refusal of a plot of ground on Montague-street, near Court, upon which it is altogether probable the Academy of Music will be located. The new Plymouth Church will also be located near Montague-street.

NEW BANK.—A new banking institution, called the Nassau Bank, went into operation in this city yesterday.

BURNING OF THE UTICA THEATRE.—The Utica Theatre, at Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Sunday, Feb. 27; loss $18,000. The house was occupied on the previous evening by the Zavistowski juvenile troupe, and was closed at midnight. It is supposed that by some accident fire was communicated to the scenery. The theatre cost $18,000, and was insured for $6,000. It was owned by JOHN ROTH, of Troy. The building had been temporarily engaged by M. ZAVISTOWSKI, who loses some $1,500 worth of costumes and properties used in the performances of his troupe. He was not insured.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his [illegible] and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we now insist upon is, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 59 Beekman, and No. 722 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Stolen—Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds.

The following Six per Cent. Bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Transportation and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned, during the afternoon or night of the 23d instant:

Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable 1889. Coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

Should any of the above-mentioned be offered for sale, information of the fact to me, or to GAW, MACALESTER & CO., Philadelphia, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER,
FEB. 26, 1859. No. 304 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c., depôt No. 122 Pearl-st., will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE free from everything deleterious. Its superiority cannot be assailed. Envy is silenced. The conspiracy is broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, at CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Stroke—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $70, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $80
TO $65.
OFFICE No. 489 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Bartholf Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Bartholf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.

The Bartholf Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy Agent," at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us he is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Bartholf Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Bartholf Machines for cash, and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or now are our agents

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—BY R. G. PIERCE, NO. 15 WILLIAM ST.:
No. 36 West 17th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. 84 East 18th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. — West 38th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. — West 38th-st., 4-story brown-stone, very desirable, 19 feet front.
No. 2 East 37th-st., 5-story, English basement, brown-stone, 20 feet front
No.—West 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 24 feet front.
No. 27 West 33d-st., 4-story brown-stone, elegant, 25 feet front.
No. 169 East 14th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 23 feet front.
No. 64 West 30th-st., 3-story brick, cheap, 15 feet front.
Nos. 43 and 45 West 24th st., 4-story brown-stone 21 feet front
No. 205 West 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone, 18 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., corner, 3-story, brick, 34 feet 6 inches front, with stable.
No. — adjoining, 3-story, brick, 32 feet front, strictly first class.
No. 13 East 30th-st., 3-story brown-stone, cheap, 22 feet front.
No. 13 Lexington-av., 3-story, mastic, 26 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., cor., 4-story, English basement, elegant, 25 feet front, with stable.
No. 203 5th-av., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front, with extension.
No.— 5th-av., Murray Hill, 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front, will exchange for farm.
No. — 24th-st., 3-story, brown-stone, 31 feet 6 inches front, lot in rear.
No. — 6th-av., cor., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front.
Nos. 381 and 383 6th-av., 4-story, English basement, 16 feet 6 inches front.
Nos. 40, 42 and 44 West 16th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
No. 334 13th-st., 4-story, English basement, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
Nos. — 6 houses 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, new, 21 feet front.
Varying in prices from $10,000 to $50,000.

FOR SALE—SELECT LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE, Murray Hill and Broadway:
4 lots on 5th-av., corner of 40th-st., with 3 in rear.
3 lots on 5th-av., corner of 41st-st., with 1 in rear.
4 lots on 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., with good depth.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner of 32d-st., 98x150.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner of 32d-st., 25x100.
4 lots on West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., with loan.
9 lots on East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
9 lots on East 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with loan.
4 lots on West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
18 lots on Madison-av., between 23d and 40th sts.
18 lots on Broadway, between 23d and 42d sts.
Also, many plots on and near Central Park.
Also, 100 lots with builders' loan.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 79th and 80th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 163 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manfacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—No. 58 SEVENTH-STREET, NO. 34 12th-st., Nos. 181 and 135 13th-st., No. 44 22d-st., No. 45 34th-st., No. 22 27th-st., No. 49 26th-st., No. 102 and 102 34th-st., No. 36 and 229 36th-st., Nos. 108 and 168 38th-st., No. 150 39th-st. Also, in Brooklyn, on Carroll-park, 1st and 2d place. No. 104 Ryerson-st., No. 111 Vanderbilt-av., and on Clinton-av., and others.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $300 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 2 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 120 Elizabeth-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The 2-story attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantles, gas, &c. Price, $4,200; rent, $425. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to C. S. SMITH & CO., on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., 12 Vesey-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements and in good order. The furniture, which is new and first quality, will be sold cheap if desired, with immediate possession of the house. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION (Murray Hill,) a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 39th-st., near by.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LOTS AND COTtage-houses at East New-York. Will sell ground from one lot to five acres, and build houses of any plan desired. Payments easy. East New-York is the terminus of three City railroads, and is growing rapidly. For plans, buildings, &c., apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSES AND STORES on the east side of the 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or to RICHARD PELTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 168 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 190 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; the house is 20 by 50 feet and contains Croton water, gas, bath, speaking-tubes, &c., and is in good order; the lot one-half the block. Price, $7,500; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with all modern improvements. Also, two three-story brick houses, Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 243 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply to H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY AND basement brick house and lot, in Jersey City, 5 to 6 minutes' walk from the ferry; location desirable. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, price $4,200. For terms apply at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., AN ELEGANT full-sized four-story house, beautifully frescoed and finished, with stable attached. Also, an excellent house on Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park, 26x70 feet, lot 100 feet, three-story, high stoop. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMily going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x60, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av.; well and newly furnished. Price $26,000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58, lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone house, in 17th-st. near 5th-av. The house 26x60 feet, four stories high, and built in the most substantial manner and in perfect order.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK, HIGHbasement and under-cellar house No. 150 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable; has furnace, range, bath, chandeliers and every modern improvement. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Devisees, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c, No. 74 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to BOBT. M. COBURN, No. 104 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 25x44—size of lot 25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, HIGH-BASEment, brown-stone front house, southeast corner of East 44th-st. and 3d-av., 25 feet front, and over 50 deep. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement, brown-stone front houses on the north side of West 50th-st. west of the 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, Agent, No. 185 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG TWO-STORY COTTAGE in Cumberland st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., built in the best manner. Price $3,500. Part can remain.
B. D. ALLEN, No. 26 Peck-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, WEST Chester County, four valuable lots on 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., within a few blocks of the dépôt; will be sold cheap. Address W. F., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 239 Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. A. J. E. HEALTH, office No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND LOT in the City; on Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Inquire at No. 139 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 36 and 38 Perry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

That beautiful residence No. 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege,
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 60, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st. Terms easy.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Vanbrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on North Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixths remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to H. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st.; lot 25x75.

30TH-STREET—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av., 21.6x76 block. If the purchaser improves the lot, the whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 294 West 22d-st., or No. 7 Broad-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st. East River, being in front on 26th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 6 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURELL, DAVISON & BURELL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 5th and 6th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—NON-RESIDENTS owning houses, and who are obliged to handle them through the medium of agents, may exchange them for handsome and improving lots in Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton, at fair prices on both sides, by addressing a line to E. G. TAYLOR, No. 268 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., on about 200x80 feet. Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. J. MOTTOSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 36 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 70 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant nighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE TENant; a small 2-story and attic or 3-story house, containing gas, and water, in a good location, between 14th and 38th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $450, payable monthly or quarterly. If suited would take a lease for two or three years. Address, giving rent, location and number of rooms, S., Box No. 3,470 Post-office. Or a part of a house containing not less than 6 rooms, located as above; rent not over $250.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons a suite of rooms, with gas and water, on the second or third floor of a house in a respectable neighborhood, in the eastern part of the City. Address J. O. HARGER, Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office, stating terms—which must be low—location, and number of rooms.

WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY or cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy location, and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $200 or $300. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant, by addressing A.P., Station D, Post-Office.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, OLD-fashioned house—bedrooms between, Croton-water in house—between Rivington, Division and Clinton sts. and the Bowery, in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent, for a term of years. Address HOUSES, Box No. 338 Chatham-square Post-office. Good reference given. Answer for three days.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, BY A FAMILY of three grown persons, in the range of 4th and 25th-sts., between 2d and 5th-avs. A liberal price for suitable accommodations. Address G. G. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP OR basement house, 22 or 25 feet front, not above 38th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $14,000. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 6.

ROBERT E. RABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
I. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.
Wanted, several medium-size houses in the upper part of the City, for responsible tenants.

LATHES, TOOLS, &C., TO BE DISPOSED of at private sale, by order of assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURG.—One of the most pleasant and desirable places in Newburg, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the town, and contains within its boundaries an entire square of some two acres. The situation is particularly convenient to the schools and churches, and the view is conceded to be the most extensive and magnificent of the whole town. Newburg is justly celebrated for the beauty and splendor of its private residences. The house is large and commodious, and contains eight large and delightful rooms, large attic, fine dry basement, with every convenience, comprising dining room, kitchen, store-room, wine cellar, laundry, &c. The interior arrangements of the house are unexceptionable, spacious halls, stairway wide and well arranged, rooms large, airy and highly finished; portico in rear and front, from which the Hudson, with its diversified and picturesque scenery can be seen for miles. The grounds are truly beautiful, in a state of high improvement, with a large and beautiful fountain, handsome trees, ornamental shrubbery, graveled walks, and skirted on the four sides by rows of rich evergreens.
There is the finest and most delicious variety of fruit, comprising apricots, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, all of the rarest kinds. There is also a well of excellent water. For beauty of prospect, healthfulness, comfort, and other advantages, the property is unrivaled, and presents an opportunity rarely met with, and is sold only to settle an estate. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester Co., on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.
This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.
For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 32 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.
J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

TO LET—A VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Westport, Conn., located on the east side of the New-Haven turnpike, facing the grounds of "Compo House," the residence of R. H. Winslow, Esq. The house is new, elaborately finished and decorated, and is replete with all the modern improvements, such as hot-air furnaces, baths, &c.; would be furnished for a good tenant if desired. It has all the necessary outbuildings, and a fine garden with about 3 acres of land adjoining. The location is one of the most healthy in the country, the whole premises forming an eligible commodious and desirable residence, and is reached from this city, in about two hours by the New-Haven Railroad. To a suitable tenant, the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, or for permits to view the premises apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-street Dépôts. The buildings is brick, containing large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and back kitchen on first floor, making in all nine finely finished feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house, and cellar with dry cement bottom under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, namely: Pears plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Forty-two miles from New-York—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, also steamboat landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing water; the house is near new, containing thirteen rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Danbury.
AVERY B. RAYMOND.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful tract of land, containing fifty acres, on the slope of the Orange mountain in New-Jersey, about thirteen miles from New-York City, situated in the village of Orange, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Ravenswood, near the first landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water and running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and will be a good supply of choice fruit; is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within thirty minutes of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of South Orange and Fairmount-avs., with between one and two acres of land, on which there is about 20 fruit trees, a good well of water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 30 feet square, with dining-room and kitchen about 20x30 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Price $6,300. Inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Tremont, on line of Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from City Hall, a house and about one-half acre of land; house two story and basement, built in the best manner. The lot is tastefully laid out for flour and vegetable garden. The situation is high and healthy, and near both stage and railroad dépôt. There is a variety of fruit and shrubbery on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 431 3d-av., New-York City; or A. S. BUCKHOUT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT Rye, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, eligibly and healthfully located: one with 9 rooms, about one acre, stable, &c., price $4,200; one with about 8 acres, 12 rooms, including library and bath-room, besides kitchen, milk room and barn; price $10,500, or less if less land is taken. Terms easy. Inquire of H. T. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or of Mr. BANKS, or Dépôt Master at Rye.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Hastings, in a pleasant and healthy location, about one hour's ride from the City, and 1½ miles from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stable, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN two minutes walk of the Dépôt, a very commodious residence, with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of land well stocked with fruit. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—A COMmodious house, good stable, with 2½ acres of land; forest and fruit trees abundant; grape arbor of 100 feet; the garden trenched; place in complete order; beautiful views of river and palisades; eight minutes from dépôt. Possession at any time. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let; it contains parlor, dining-room, library and kitchen, on the 1st floor, 6 rooms on the 2d floor, and 3 in the attic. About half an acre of ground, spring-water, cistern, barn, and plank sidewalk from the ferry nearly to the house. Reduced rent, $400; former rent, $500. Address L. L. B., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, beautifully located on Little Neck Bay, 12 miles from New York. Fine cottage-house, carriage-house, fowl-house, &c., with young fruit and ornamental trees. The property is delightfully located, in excellent order and healthy location. DINGEE & HOLDEN, 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEARLY new, with 8 rooms and a small garden, at the Bergen dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, only 20 minutes from New-York. Price $4,500; half the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER.—A very desirable and pleasant Summer residence, consisting of three acres, with a house nearly new, with eight rooms; barn and outhouses, choice fruit, &c., on high ground, at a great sacrifice, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green to Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON TERRACE, A snug cottage, large garden, and only a few steps from the ferry; possession at once. For card to view, and further particulars, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Spacious buildings, in excellent order; view of the Bay; 12 acres of land. Also, 50 acres near by, with some timber, well fenced. Will sell in 10 acre parcels, if wanted. A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c. &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery; is 1¾ miles below West Point, near Cozzens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined, in perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament; contains 17 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and pleasant, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house. Summer wash-house, brick smoke-house, and hen-house, with yard. The grounds consist of about 2½ acres, well stocked with an endless variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, under the highest state of cultivation; also, a large part tastefully arranged with ornamental shrubbery. The premises can be left partially furnished; also the use of more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. B. Cozzens, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 55 9th-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—ON THE HUDSON River, a house containing 14 rooms; exclusive of kitchen, &c., together with about 30 acres of lawn, in the Livingston Manor, just above Tivoli, on the banks of the Hudson River, with private dock on the premises, on which parties hiring can land their furniture at an expense of about $50 from New-York; has ice house, garden, outbuildings, a living spring of water, carried to the door, and other conveniences. Rent $700 per annum

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th Wards, 82d and 86th sts., near the Central Park, and value the lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 87th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq. Referee: 87TH-AV.—3 lots west side, between 85th and 86th sts. 87TH-AV.—3 lots east side, between 86th and 87th sts., and 1 gore adjoining. 9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 86th and 87th sts., and 1 gore adjoining. 85TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av. 86TH-ST.—5 lr ts south side, in rear of above. 86TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear. 86TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

ALSO—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 3 inches from the northerly line of 87th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 87th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 87th-st., thence easterly 150 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPEARL, ELIZABETH, AND ELDRIDGE STREETS, NEW-YORK; PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN, AND NEAR JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, L. I.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

PEARL-STREET—The valuable four-story brick dwelling-house and store, 293 Pearl-st.; lot, 75x100 feet.

ELIZABETH-STREET—Nos. 85, 87, 87½ and 89 Elizabeth-st., near Grand; lots 75x80 feet.

ELDRIDGE-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 172; the house is in complete order; lot, 23.8x28 feet 6 inches.

PRESIDENT-STREET—The three-story brick house No. 61 President-st., Brooklyn; beautifully situated; lot, 20x100 feet.

VAN WYCK-AVENUE, NEAR JAMAICA, L. I.—Plot of ground, 100x275 feet.

Also, BEACH-STREET—Twenty-five lots south side, near Van Wyck-av. This property is calculated for immediate improvement; contains about 9 acres of ground, beautifully situated near Jamaica, and lies on a high and commanding position; adjoining and around it are many valuable residences. For further particulars, see auction column in this paper, and map at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

R. H. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—R. H. GIBSON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house No. 226 West 14th st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, linen gauze window curtains, rosewood carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the finest instruments ever made—with richly-embossed cover and stool; French-plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also a great variety of elegant China ware, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

A. S. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction THIS DAY (Wednesday), at the private residence No. 69 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of superb drawing-room suites, carved in fruit and flowers and clothed with rich brocade, stationary marble-top centre tables to match the suites, solid rosewood etageres mirror doors, secretary and bookcase, ladies' work table, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet carpets and rugs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, &c., bronze and ormolu 6 light chandeliers, oil paintings, statuary, vases, engravings, twenty-one day clock, extension dining tables, buffets, butler's tray and stand, cut glass, silver plated ware, ivory handled knives and forks, French China dinner and tea sets; also a large assortment of chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, feather beds, &c.; basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely. Deposits required of all purchasers.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S Stock of rich and fine gold watches and diamond jewelry, by A. M. CRISTALAR, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., consisting of hunting straight line detached levers, hunting ¾-plate chronometers, detached levers, in fancy and nickel movements; hunting demi-chronometers, ladies' enameled gold watches, hunting and open face; Beeseley, Johnson and Tobias' patent levers. Also, a large lot of anchor movements, together with richly-mounted diamond rings, pins and bracelets. Also, about 100 dozen gold pencil cases, various sizes, styles and patterns. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as the above stock embraces the most fashionable and desirable goods to be found in the City, and will be sold without reserve, by order of assignees

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (March 2, at 10½ o'clock A.M., at house No. 540 Hudson-st., one door above Charles-st., all the parlor, bedroom, kitchen, saloon and kitchen furniture contained in the dwelling, consisting of mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, parlor chairs, rockers, bookcase and secretary, gilt and mahogany framed mirrors, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, double and single bedsteads, palliasses, mattrasses and feather beds, bureaus, gilt framed engravings and paintings, marble-top centre tables, large wardrobe, &c. Also, dining saloon furniture, tables, chairs, counters, stoves, refrigerator, oyster stands, glass ware, &c., &c.; one barrel catsup. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL COMMENCE HIS SPRING SALES THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious sales-rooms, No. 55 Nassau-st., of a large and desirable assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture en suite, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, wardrobes, bedsteads, marble-top tables, washstands, bureaus, etageres, &c., &c.

Also, oak, mahogany, rosewood and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, China ware, silver-plated and glass ware, oil-paintings, &c., &c.

Parties desirous of refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND LOTS ON EIGHTY-EIGHTH, EIGHTY-NINTH AND NINETIETH STS. AND AVENUE A.—Attention is called to the sale of desirable property to be made at auction THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising:

Three cottage houses and 16 lots on 88th and 89th sts., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

ALSO—18 lots on 89th and 90th sts., 100 feet east of Avenue A.

ALSO—2 lots and gores on Avenue A, between 90th and 91st sts.

Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY at 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of one superior rosewood piano-forte, two rosewood parlor suites in satin and brocade, with marble top etageres, centre and side tables; book-cases, escritoires, dressing-bureaus and washstands; also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hair and husk mattrasses, feather beds, pillows and bedding; also, fine oil-paintings, Bisque, Parian and China vases and statuettes and cut-glass, China and crockery ware; silver-plated tea sets, castors, tea and table spoons, knives, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, ENGLISH GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, will sell on Thursday, March 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., a large assortment of liquor and cruet stands, pickle frames, butter coolers and tubs, egg stands, &c. Also English double barrel guns. Also gents' morocco traveling and courier bags, ladies' fancy do. Also a great variety of fancy portmonnaies and reticules, china mantel and toilet ornaments, comprising china baskets, inkstands, jewel and toilet boxes, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

1,000 SHARES OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company Hypothecated, par $100, will be sold in parcels of 100 shares or upwards.

Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS—WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY, March 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

200 shares Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn, formerly Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.. $30 each
150 shares Trenton Iron Co..... 100 each
100 shares United States Mail Steamship Co. stk 100 each

Sales of stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales made on any day required.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of second-hand furniture, from a family, including one rosewood piano-forte, several valuable oil-paintings, sofas, tête à-tête, bureaus, bedsteads, office desks, hat-stands, stoves, beds, mattresses, silver and silver-plated ware, &c. Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 103d-st., beginning 175 feet east of the 5th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 100 feet 9 inches deep. Sale positive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to to five years.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, rubbers, and gaiters, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of all kinds of seasonable goods, to which the attention of city and country dealers is invited.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. A prime, fresh assortment of seasonable goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF dark bay horses, well matched, about 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and perfectly sound; also, nearly new, coupé rockaway, light-top wagon, with double and single harness, &c., the property of a lady leaving the country, will be sold cheap. Address Box 143 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 75 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. —*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it *is ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under the said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the conditions of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of sixty days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BEECHETT, Chancellor.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that on said day I will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 3th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York out of rents.

$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,700 acres of land and town property. Lands well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.

FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Barton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 280 St Nicholas Hotel.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859. —The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Stk Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OR representatives of Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 26-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February nex.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 1st, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IF WM. E. RUTHERFORD IS IN THIS City he will please inform his brother, JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, of his address. Direct or call at No. 190 Cherry-st., Sailors' Home

PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATORS, FOR SALE.—Perfected in ten years from the seed. They are large, white, mealy, prolific; and from three to four weeks earlier than any potato grown with them in this country or Europe; are warranted not to rot in the ground, even if other varieties decay all around them, and will keep a year perfectly. Two crops may be obtained simultaneously, by planting the sprouts and sets, each producing equal quantities. They are packed in new flat-hoop barrels, containing 2¾ bushels each, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, New-York City.

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"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, E. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Bekarft, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

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GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

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AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Equalization of Taxes—An Effort to Reform an old Injustice—Proposal to drop the Curtain on the Lobby Farce—The Lancet strikes short of the Abscess—Quarantine Uneasiness—Curiosities of Albany Legislation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

One of the crying evils, which for years there have been desperate but unsuccessful efforts to reform, is the outrageous inequality of the taxes which counties of equal resources are compelled to pay into the State Treasury. In the County of New-York and Kings, property is assessed by the assessors at, as near as may be, the price which it would fetch at auction. But in many other counties it is scarcely assessed at one-third the value which the owners set upon it. The consequence is that for $10,000 worth of taxable property in Kings the owner pays $100 State taxes; in Suffolk or St. Lawrence the owner would pay between $33 and $50. If the great cities alone suffered by this inequality, it would be vain to expect the Legislature ever to provide a remedy; but, fortunately, there is about as much injustice done to some of the rural counties. If the assessors are shrewd fellows, and keep the assessed value of all their towns well down, there is nothing to hinder the adjoining nest of towns in an adjoining county, who are so unfortunate as to have upright and conscientious assessors, from paying upon precisely the same amount of property twice as much tax. Hence, from the suffering counties, there have come up, year after year, legislators fully charged to devise some means of setting a fixed standard, and rectifying these ancient wrongs. Early this session the Assembly appointed as a Select Committee upon this subject the following gentlemen: E. G. Moulton, Lake Ranney, P. L. Stewart, S. L. Fuller, A. Van Cortlandt—all from rural districts that appreciated the propriety and necessity of a reform. The Committee made a written report, and to-day the bill was reached in Committee of the Whole. Almost the whole morning was given to it. Though several gentlemen, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, preferred to vote without reference to the operation of an equalization upon their immediate constituency, for the most part the division among the Republicans was with that reference—most of the Democrats, however, opposing any change. Onondaga, Erie, Genessee, Niagara, Kings and New-York favored the bill. Oneida, Schenectady, Essex and St. Lawrence fought it. A few facts will show why:

The county of Oneida, with a population of 107,749, is assessed upon 722,682 acres of land:

Valued at	$14,062,950
The personal estate	3,783,280
Making a total	$17,846,240

returned to the Comptroller for him to levy the State tax upon.

The cash value of farms, stock and tools, under the census, is put down

At	$28,468,054
And value of dwellings of Utica	5,004,105
Total	$33,472,159

Making a difference of $15,625,919 between the cash valuation of the individual owners, and that of the assessors, without including the personal estate.

The County of Onondaga adjoins Oneida, and is similar in many respects as to soil, position, and value of city and village property. Her population was 88,575, with 454,320 acres of land:

Assessed at	$25,992,678
Personal estate	4,763,984
Total for State tax	$30,756,662

Thus Onondaga pays a State tax in 1857, of $40,000 more than Oneida, with nearly a fifth less population, and less than two-thirds the territory.

The individual valuation of farms, stock and tools is

	$29,126,864
Add value of houses in Syracuse	6,228,627
Making a total of	$35,355,491

Which shows that in the opinion of the owners of the property, there is less than two millions difference in the valuation of the counties. The county of Niagara has but one or two large towns, and may be considered as almost exclusively an agricultural county. Her population is 48,282, with 311,676 acres:

Valued by the Assessors at	$16,388,746
Personal estate	2,273,329
Total	$18,662,075

The individual valuation exceeds that of the assessors only some $1 0,000. Niagara County, with less than half the population or territory, pays a State tax upon nearly a million of dollars more property than does Oneida.

After a long struggle, progress was reported on the bill, and in the House it was ordered, upon taking the AYES and NAYS, and under the operation of the previous question, to a third reading. The bill provides that the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall before the 1st of October report to the Comptroller what amount each county in the State shall be assessed,—having, by consulting the records and the last census, and by visiting the several parts of the State where it may be necessary, arrived at such facts as justify their report.

The Senate to-day considered the great question, whether the double-breasted farce of their Lobby Investigation Committees should be played out to the end, or whether the curtain should be dropped upon it. It came up on a motion of Dr. BRANDRETH to discharge both Senator LOVELAND and Senator O. B. WHEELER'S Committees from further consideration of the subjects referred severally to them. A farce I call it, as everybody else does who has attended the sessions of either. Not because there is not rottenness heart-deep in the Legislature at Albany. Not because the Albany Bridge bill was not passed, in the opinion of the public, by the most corrupt and outrageous methods. Not because the Lobby is not in full blast and never more deeply occupied than now. Not because money is not freely expended to influence legislation, and all sorts of expedients resorted to to convince the majority of the Legislature that this or that scheme, which has legitimately no politics in it, but stealing and plunder abundantly—should be passed on the ground that it is a party measure. But because neither of the Committees dare plow deep enough to unearth the rascality that they too well suspect lies below. The time may come—and Heaven speed the day—when there will be Committees as fearless as they are honest, as heedless of the risk of exposing political friends as political foes, and when *they* get fairly to work, the tracks of many slippery customers will be uncovered that were very carefully concealed, and they who robbed the people will stand revealed. Senator BRANDRETH'S resolution provoked much debate, and was at last, on his own suggestion, tabled for the present. Meanwhile the two Committees meet often and do nothing.

The Quarantine Removal bill would not be reached in order for a week or two yet, and its anxious friends,—I mean those who are in a hurry to put it through with all its inhumanity, looseness and opportunities for plunder thick upon it, are disposed to make it a special order. Still I think the sense of the Assembly is to let it wait until the "certain offences and their trial" have been disposed of and it is known whether Richmond County shall or shall not be held accountable for the destruction of State and private property on Staten Island.

Some time this Winter the case of the slaver *Echo* was on argument before the United States District Court at Columbia, South Carolina. The argument was on the question of the constitutionality of the law of 1820, declaring the Slave-trade piracy, and the decision of the Court, Judges WAYNE and MAGRATH, upheld its constitutionality. A full history of the case, as reported by DOUGLAS A. LEVIEN, has just been published by WEED, PARSONS & Co. It is a half-dollar's worth of legal lore and South Carolina fire-eating sentiment in favor of the peculiar institution. That such a book should bear the imprint of WEED, PARSONS & Co. will probably astonish our Southern friends a little.

Do you remember old St Peter's Church, on State-street? The contracts have lately been signed by the vestry for the erection of a new building. Its interior dimensions are to be 68 by 136 feet, with 950 sittings. It will be built of blue stone, from New-Jersey, with brown-stone trimmings. The interior is to be furnished of black walnut. The style adopted is the second pointed, or purest style of English Gothic. The corner tower is to be 168 feet high. The architects are RICHARD UPJOHN & Co., of your City. The amount of the contracts is $60,500.

The weather is surprisingly fine again, but seasonably cold and rather raw. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

The bill to provide for the enlargement of the Clinton Prison was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. MATHER, the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police act was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. BRANDRETH inquired whether any results have been attained by the Committees of Investigation on the alleged corruption of the Legislature.

Mr. WHEELER would not state that there had been any results at present, but he had several witnesses subpœnaed, and would prove that eight or ten members of the Legislature of 1856 had received bribes to pass the Albany Bridge bill.

Mr. BRANDRETH said that he had learned that the expenses would be at least $15,000. The Committee had special messengers running all over the State to subpœna men, and yet not a single word of the testimony he had seen was worth one dollar to the State. He moved that

Whereas, No results have been attained by the Committee, and the investigations are attended with heavy expenses; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation be discharged from the consideration of the subject intrusted to them.

After debate, Mr. BRANDRETH consented to lay the resolution on the table for a few days.

The act to increase the powers and duty of public administrators had progress reported upon it, and it was made the special order a week from to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was engaged at the evening session in considering the bills on the general orders. The business was entirely of a local character. Several private bills were ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

The entire morning was consumed in debating the bill forming a commission to equalize the assessments in all the Counties of the State.

The bill was resolutely opposed at every point, but was finally perfected and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to extend the exemption law to two hundred dollars was taken up and debated at great length. During the debate Mr. LITTLEJOHN reprehended the taking up the time of the House in long speeches on unimportant bills. Six hundred and twenty-seven bills had been introduced; three hundred and eighty-four had been reported on in Committees; two hundred and ninety-nine had been ordered to the Committee of the Whole, and only eighty-four had been taken off of the general orders to this time. Only thirty-three working days remain, and if the House pass on ten bills each day, they will only just get through with the general orders.

EVENING SESSION.

The House in Committee took up the bill to authorize the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in the counties of Kings and New-York.

Mr. CHRISTIE spoke at length against the bill.

Mr. MORRIS offered a substitute for the whole bill, which provides, that in every case, where an offence is committed in any county of the State, when no indictment is found in that county, within six months, the parties may be indicted in any other County of the State.

After debate, progress was reported, in order to give time to print the substitute.

The House also considered in Committee the bill to amend the Hell Gate Pilot law.

An interesting debate was had on the bill by Messrs. HUTCHINSON, TOMLINSON, C. S. SPENCER and SCOLEFIELD.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by 35 to 48.

Numerous motions were made to amend, and, after a lengthy opposition, progress was reported.

Proceedings of the Senatorial Investigating Committee—A Strong Squint at Something Wrong.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee met again this afternoon. HIRAM M. EATON was examined. He testified he had called on W. D. MURPHY, Clerk of the Committee, in order to discover if he was the party influencing the Chairman of that Committee, and if so, what his motives were. He offered him five hundred dollars to use his influence to suppress the investigation.

Mr. MURPHY said his influence was worth more than that, as the Committee would sit during the entire session and probably through the Summer. He eventually named one thousand dollars as the lowest sum he ought to receive for his services. Mr. MURPHY told him, in proof of his influence, that no question was ever put by the Chairman of the Committee, that was not written by him, and that no witnesses were subpœnaed without his counsel. He had called another time by appointment on Mr. MURPHY, when a letter was handed to him by a boy in the presence of Mr. MURPHY. The letter stated that if he (EATON) would call at the office at 4 o'clock the next day, he would find the office vacant and Mr. MURPHY'S overcoat hanging behind the door, and that if he would place in the breast pocket of that overcoat $500 good bankable currency, he (MURPHY) would use his influence with Mr. WHEELER and suppress the investigation. He believed that Mr. MURPHY was the writer of the letter from the handwriting. He had burned the letter at Mr. MURPHY'S request. On the cross-examination of the witness no new facts of importance were elicited. The witness had been induced to call on Mr. MURPHY through a desire to ascertain who it was that was endeavoring to push the investigation as a persecution against individuals, and what the motives were for doing so. He had never heard any one offer money to stop the investigation, or express a desire to have it stopped. He had never talked with any persons, except Mr. BOUGHTON and Mr. BRIGHAM, on the subject. He was not interested now, nor has he been any time interested one dollar in the Albany Bridge.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Canal Board was in session all day, hearing arguments in favor of the reduction of tolls. The tolls will be, probably, fixed to-morrow.

The Massacre at Westminster.

The regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening. A paper by B. H HALL, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., was read by Mr. GEO. H. MOORE, the librarian of the Society. The subject was the massacre at Westminster, which took place on the night of the 13th of March, 1775, at the little town of Westminster, in what was at that time a part of New-York, now Vermont, where, on that occasion, two of the inhabitants of that town were killed while endeavoring to check the aggressions of the British. In the graveyard at Westminster is a tombstone which bears the following curious inscription:

In memory of WILLIAM FRENCH, son to Mr. NATHANIEL FRENCH, who was shot at Westminster, March ye 13th 1775, by the hands of lewd Ministerial tools of GEORG ye 3d in the Corthouse at a 11 a clock at night in the 22d year of his age.

Here WILLIAM FRENCH his body lies,
For murder his blood for vengeance cries,
King GEORG the third his Tory crew
tha' with a bawl his head shot threw
For Liberty and his country good
he lost his life his Dearest blood.

Taking the epitaph for his text, Mr. HALL related that just after the blockade of the harbor of Boston by the British, a feud between the Whigs and Tories at Westminster, growing out of the maladministration of justice by the Tories, culminated in the slaughter by the latter of WM. FRENCH and DANIEL BOLTON, two Whigs who were endeavoring to guard the Court-house and exclude the Tories from it. This narrative the writer embellished with descriptions of frontier life at that period. The paper was attentively listened to. The President stated that the Nineveh marble would be ready for inspection at the next session.

Repudiation in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the article in your issue of the 19th inst., headed "Repudiation in Pittsburg," in which article you are pleased to refer to our talented and highly-esteemed fellow-citizen, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., as the author of a "Spread-Eagle Speech." Now, your readers who do not know Mr. WILLIAMS may, by the tone of your article, be led to believe that he is a man of no note whatever, and that he is a mere time-serving politician, ready to ride upon any popular hobby that may present itself. Such is not the case. Mr. WILLIAMS is one of the ablest attorneys in the State or country, who attends strictly to his business, and seldom meddles with matters which do not directly concern his own or the interests of the community in which he dwells. That he is far superior, in legal knowledge and ability, to any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, few who know all the parties will fer a moment doubt. In fact, he has few superiors in the country, and his opinions on any points of constitutional law are entitled to grave consideration. He is very far from being "Spread-Eagleish" in style, being a stern matter-of-fact man, at all times ready to give good and convincing reasons "for the faith that is in him." In his opposition to the issue of Municipal Bonds to Railroad Companies, he has always been firm and consistent. He, with very many of our citizens, protested at every step against the issue of such Bonds; and they will oppose their payment, and the payment of the interest thereon, even to the bitter end. Those who oppose the payment of the Bonds referred to—and our community are, almost to a man, ready to resist such payment—are as honest as any other citizens.

In the article to which I allude, you speak of the chances of some proposed measure "reducing our (your) municipal morality to the Pittsburg level." Lord save the mark! What has poor Pittsburg done, or what is she likely to do, which could justify you in dragging her so low in the moral scale as to compare hers to the bedraggled morality of New-York? As a people, we have been sadly imposed upon and outraged by cunning, selfish men, who, by foul means or otherwise, beguiled our city into the issue of obligations which, were she able, (which no well-informed man will insist upon,) she is neither morally or legally bound to pay. Our honest debts we are *able* and *willing* to pay, but we will *not* pay every claim which stock-gamblers and speculators may wish to saddle upon us. FORT PITT.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the Water-closet.

Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street.

For sale there and by all respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.

This paper is made by a process which cleanses it from every chemical and other impurity common to the best of ordinary paper, and is so medicated as to be a benefit and a luxury (cheap) to those who never had piles. To those suffering from that disease it is a certain cure, as thousands will readily testify.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine has GAYETTY'S name water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is upon each label.

RECOLLECT THE DEPOT!

[Advertisement.]

TRIUMPHANT OPENING.—The Spring dramatic season at Barnum's Museum has opened with distinguished success. The new company of comedians throws crowds of people into raptures of delight. An admirable drama and a capital farce this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is used in all the European Hospitals; the doctors find it the best salve for dressing wounds and cuts, while scrofulous tumors are cleansed and healed by a few applications. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 1.

$3,000	Illinois Int. '60	94¾	800	Harlem R.R. Pref'd	40¾
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	90¼	100	do	b30 40¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	500	do	b60 40¾
4,000	do	c 97	50	do	40¾
9,000	Missouri State 6s	86¾	100	do	s60 40
10,000	do	s60 85¾	200	Reading R. R.	s30 49¾
50,000	do	s60 86	500	do	s3 50¼
3,500	N.Y. Central 6s	92	100	do	s10 50
1,000	Har. 2d Mtg. Bds	88¾	200	do	s60 49¾
4,000	Go. Branch Bds.	73	600	do	s30 50
4,000	C., St. P. & F. D. 1st Mort. Bonds	44	345	Mich. Cen. R.R.	b10 53
3,000	L. & W. R.R. 1st M	86	100	do	s10 53
10,000	H. & St. J. R.R. B's	70	300	do	b60 53¼
4,000	C. & T. S. F. Bds.	60	50	Chic. Bur. & Quin. R.	54
50	Bank of Commerce	101¾	319	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	18¾
20	Chatham Bank	91	100	do	b60 18¾
20	Bk. of the S. of N. Y	102¾	400	M. So. & N. I. & G. Stck	49¾
6	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	99¾	100	do	b10 49¾
5	do	99	100	do	b30 49¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co	78¾	200	do	b60 49¾
10	do	78¾	25	do	49¾
125	do	78	50	do	b30 49¾
100	do	77¾	100	do	s10 49¾
200	do	s60 77	150	do	49¾
200	do	b30 78	50	do	b10 49¾
50	do	s10 77¾	50	do	b30 49¾
250	do	b30 77¾	100	do	c 49¾
300	Erie Railroad	13¾	50	Panama R. R.	117¾
25	do	13¾	200	do	117¾
100	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	s30 80¾	50	do	b60 117¾
200	do	b60 81	155	Ill. Cen. R. R.	69¾
100	do	b10 81	50	do	b60 69¾
200	do	81	350	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	s60 71
188	do	s5 81	845	do	71¾
350	do	s10 81	950	do	b60 71¾
200	do	s30 81	50	do	s60 71¾
100	do	s30 81¾	500	do	71¾
100	do	b60 81¾	600	do	s30 71¾
100	do	b30 81¾	100	do	b30 71¾
50	do	b10 81¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	62¾
75	do	81¾	500	do	62¾
200	do	s30 81¾	250	do	s30 62¾
250	do	s10 81¾	100	do	b30 62¾
850	do	b60 81¾	200	do	s30 62¾
100	do	b10 81¾	100	do	b60 62¾
250	do	81¾	100	do	b30 62¾
500	do	b60 81¾	1400	do	62¾
650	do	s10 81¾	400	do	b60 62¾
50	do	s10 81¾	200	do	s60 62½
50	do	s10 81¾	10	do	62¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	33	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13
50	do	b60 33	18	do	12¾
50	do	s60 32¾	100	do	12¾
75	do	32¾	60	do	12¾
50	do	b10 32¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	90¼	225	Erie Railroad	13¾
1,000	California St. 7s	84¾	200	do	13¾
16,000	Missouri St. 6s.	86	100	do	b30 13¾
4,000	Erie Con. Bds. '62	89	100	Harlem Railroad	13¼
3,000	Har. 2d Mtg. Bds	89	350	Har. R. R. Pref.	40
5,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. Bs	21¾	500	do	b60 40
5	American Ex. Bk.	107½	100	do	39¾
25	Pacific Mail Stm. Co	77¾	200	Reading R. R.	b60 50
100	do	s30 77	100	do	s10 49¾
50	do	b30 77¾	50	Michigan Cen. R.	53¾
50	do	b30 77¾	28	do	b60 52¾
50	Cumberland Pref'd	24	50	do	52¾
100	do	b60 24	200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	b30 18¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81¾	350	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	49¾
100	do	b10 81¾	65	Panama Railroad	117¾
50	do	s10 81¾	150	do	s60 117¾
400	do	81¾	27	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	71
50	do	s30 81	100	do	b60 71¾
500	do	81¾	130	do	71¾
50	do	s60 80¾	100	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s10 62¾
200	Hud. Riv. R.R.	32¾	1500	do	62¾
500	do	b60 32¾	100	do	b60 62¾

TUESDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Bank Statement and the later and peaceful news from Europe by the *City of Baltimore*, published this morning, gave an additional impulse to the upward movement of the Stock Exchange, and the whole market at the early Board, and on the Street after the Board, was quite buoyant, and prices ⅛@1 ℔ cent. higher than the advance of Monday. New-York Central sold first at 80⅞@81, and then at 81⅛@81½, inside the Board-room, and subsequently at 81⅜@81⅝ on the Street. In the afternoon, the disposition was to reaction, after the rapid advance since Saturday, and the Stock finally closed 81@81⅛, as against 80⅜ on Monday afternoon and 79⅝ on Saturday. The business of the day in Central was at least 8,000 shares. The sales of Rock Island were also large, at 62½@⅝@¾, and subsequently at 62⅜, at which about 2,500 shares were bought in for the *Bear* account. The Stock then closed at 62 ℔ cent. The extreme price paid for Galena was 71½, the closing price 71 ℔ cent. Michigan Central sold as high as 53, closing 52½; Southern Preferred as high as 49½, reacting to 48½, sales, and closing 48@48⅛ ℔ cent. Harlem Preferred was active and steady, and the daily transactions in the stock are quite large, considering that the whole issue is but $1,500,000. Illinois Central shares and bonds were both firm, the former at 69¾@⅞ ℔ cent., and the Construction Bonds 89½ ℔ cent. bid. Hudson River and Reading were steady; Burlington and Quincy 2 ℔ cent. higher, and Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds 2 @3 ℔ cent. upon the opening through of the line. Panama shares further advanced and sold at one time at 118 ℔ cent., closing on the general reaction of the afternoon at 117½ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail fell back to 77½@77, and finally offered at 77 ℔ cent., a fluctuation of 1½ ℔ cent. from yesterday, a circumstance by no means unusual in a single day's movement of this stock. In Missouri sixes, the rates were large at 86, seller 60 days, and 86½ @86 cash, closing offered at 86 ℔ cent. Tennessees rose to 90¾, and Virginias to 97 ℔ cent. The New Federal stock was wanted at 103, and on buyer's option 103⅛ ℔ cent. was finally bid. Most of the late sellers appear to have withdrawn from the market. The general tone of the dealings this afternoon at the close of business was dull, though the reaction is regarded by the leading Brokers as no unusual incident to an advancing speculation. There was undoubtedly considerable realizing on one or more of the Western shares, probably with a view to come in again at a concession in prices.

In Foreign Exchange a good business was done by the leading drawers for the packet steamer *Asia* sailing direct to-morrow, at 109⅜@109¾ ℔ cent on London and f.5.12½ on Paris. Mercantile bills were done at from 109 to 109⅛ ℔ cent. The export demand for Bullion, of which there is a fresh supply in gold bars from the last California arrival, amounts to about $700,000, to go by the *Asia*. There is more buoyancy in Cotton this week; the sales to-day are nearly 5,000 bales on the basis of 12¼ cents for New-Orleans Middling. The shipments from the Southern ports are 68,000 bales; the receipts 116,000 bales, against 153,000 bales the same week last season. This is the first decided falling off we have yet had in the comparison of the two crops, although the opinion is not new with a portion of the trade here that some of the extreme estimates of the present crop will be reduced before the close of the present month.

In money affairs, the rates of Discount are further relaxed on first-class long paper, which is done in some instances, even at Bank, at 6 ℔ cent. Prime 60 day acceptances are cashed freely at 5 ℔ cent. The whole range of Discounts on approved paper, we call 5@7 per cent. Demand loans range 4 to 5 ℔ cent.

The Erie Company to-day are paying the last coupon on the original issue of Second Mortgages, which fall due to-day, in regular course, and under the proposition of renewal or forbearance, most of the holders are accepting a new sheet of coupons for five years without impairing or absolutely suspending their legal rights under the mortgage.

Messrs. DELANUY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 67 Wall-street, are purchasers of the over due coupons of the Erie Company at market price.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $329,979; paid out, $281,264; balance, this afternoon, $7,256,412.

We have been informed that trains are now running regularly, from Cincinnati, over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The yearly meeting of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY will take place in a few days at Chicago to receive the Report of the Board of Management to the 1st January, 1859. From an advanse copy of this document we derive the following interesting figures, which we condense from the voluminous tables of the Report and present in our own form. And, first, of the

INCREASE OF THE YEAR 1858.

Gross Traffic of the Road	$1,976,578
Less Operating Expenses	1,419,955
Leaving net	$556,623
Of which to State of Illinois	132,005
And to the Company	$424,618
Cash from Land Sales	588,237
Total Net Cash Increase	$1,012.855
As compared with Mortgage Interest	1,314,470
And extraordinary outlay of year	613,514
Together	$1,927,984

The charges upon the year, other than for Mortgage interest, appear to have been: 1. For interest upon the floating debt or bills payable extended from the crisis of 1857, at one time $3,700,000, and since provided for within $396,167 by Stock assessment and other means. This interest charge amounted to $298,515. 2. Interest on Optional Right Bonds, since received in part payment of Stock assessment and cancelled within $65,000

This charge is $27,527. 3. A permanent addition to the construction of the Roadway $257,425; and, 4. Miscellaneous charges attaching to the general management of Land and Traffic Departments $30,147. In all, as above, $613,514. The credit Land Sales of the year amount to 52,387 acres for $761,155, making an average of $13 40 ℔ acre. The Company purchased and cancelled during the year from the proceeds of land collections $431,000 of their Mortgage Bonds.

COST AND VALUE OF THE ESTATE—TO JAN. 1, 1859.

Road and equipment, actual outlay		$23,726,240
Interest charges to date		8,009,683
Total cash outlay		$31,825,923
Less net traffic and land income		4,848,601
Total		$26,977,322
Add discount on $20,000,000 bonds		2,532 211
Present cost of the estate		$29,509,533
Construction mortgage	$17,000,000	
Cancelled by land income	927,000	$16,073,000
Freeland mortgage	3,000,000	
Cancelled by land income	123,000	2,877,000
Capital Stock	17,500,000	
Of which not yet paid in	7,016,000	10,484,000
Present Stock and Mortgages		$29,434,000

Comparing with value the property as follows:

In road, exclusive of interest and discount charges, or by actual outlay	$23,726,240
Bills receivable for Land Sales	13,140,506
Together	$36,866,796

And 1,365,005 acres land unsold.

Of the interest charges paid by the Company from the commencement of the enterprise in 1851, the Mortgage Bondholders have received $6,172,837, the Stockholders $652,867, and the holders of Bills Payable $1,273,989—together, $8,099,683.

Of the cash income of the Company, chiefly since 1855, when the Road was opened through, and the Land Department fairly organized, the receipts were,

From net traffic	$2,559,021
Land Collections	2,289,580
Together	$4,848,601

Of the Land Notes and unsold Lands on hand, the following is the division:

The Construction Mortgage is on 2,000,000 acres, and originally for	$17,000,000
The sales thus far, 871,448 acres, for	11,056 548
Leaving 1,128 552 acres to cover	$5,944,452
Notes paid and Bonds canceled	$927.000
Notes running to maturity	10,129,548
Total sales as above	$11,056,548
The Free Land Mortgage is on 345,000 acres, and originally for	$3,000,000
The sales, 195,813 acres, for	2,780,087
Leaving 149,187 acres to cover	$219,913
Notes paid and Bonds canceled	$123,000
Notes running to maturity	2,657,087
Total sales, as above	$2,780,087
Interest Fund Land Notes on hand	$383,921
Interest Lands	250,000 acres.
Of which, sold	162,513
Leaving on hand	87,427 acres.

The Corn Exchange Insurance Company has declared a dividend of ten ℔ cent.

Statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of February, 1859—

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

	Value.
From California	$61,773 46
Other sources	18,376 54
Total gold deposits	$80,150 00

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including silver purchases	$50,815 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new cents	17,835 00
Total silver deposits	$77.650 00
Copper cents (O. S.) received for exchange for new cents	3,285 00
Total deposits	$161,085 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Eagles	3,398	$33,980
Three Dollars	9,391	28 173
Quarter Eagles	24,518	61,295
Dollars	24,535	24,535
Total	61,842	$147,983
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	102,000	$51,000
Quarter Dollars	304,000	76,000
Total	406,000	$127,000
COPPER.		
Cents	2,700,000	$27,000
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold Coinage	61,842	$147,983
Silver Coinage	406,000	127,000
Copper Coinage	2,700,000	27,000
Total No. of pieces	3,167,842	$301,983

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,539,747	$811.944	$959,917
Previously reported	8,609,988	8,028,851	6,491,484
Since Jan. 1	$10,149,735	$8,840,795	$7,451,401

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	—@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	—@ ¼
North Carolina	⅛@1
Virginia	—@ ¼
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅛@1¼
Michigan	—@ ⅛
Tennessee	—@1
Free Indiana	—@1¼
Mobile	¼@ ⅜
Louisiana	—@ ¼
Canada	—@ ⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	90
120 acre warrants per acre	79	84
160 acre warrants per acre	84	89

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06¾@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Spanish ¼ and 1-16 per oz	1 22@ —
Five franc pieces	98½@—		
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@ 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Spanish	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 50@16 60
Old Am. Half Dols	1 06½@—	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 80
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02½@—	Gold. Am. Old	&c. prem

Messrs. DE COPPETT & Co., in their semi-monthly Circular, for the *Africa*, remark:

"Our last advices are under date of 15th February. The tone of our Stock market remained tame and spiritless until the 25th ult., on which day the news from Europe, per *Canada*, came to hand. The favorable construction placed on the political advices by that steamer imparted a considerable degree of activity to the market and caused a decided improvement in prices, which generally close at an advance on those current at the date of our last report. The upward movement has been assisted by an increasing ease in the Money market and of the amicable termination of the conference between the Presidents of the four great Railway lines, and has been further strengthened by the tenor of the news to hand to-day, per *City of Baltimore*. Erie Railroad Securities have formed an exception to the general course of the market; the Fourth Mortgage and Convertible Bonds of the Company have suffered a material decline. State Stocks—Missouri 6 ℔ cents. have advanced 1½; Tennessee 6s, ½; Virginia 6s, ¼; and California 7s, ⅝ ℔ cent. Ohio 6s are sparingly offered. Sales of Kentucky 6s at 104½. Indiana 5s have declined 1⅛ ℔ cent. The 5 ℔ cent. Government loan 1874 is firm at 102⅞@103. City and County Bonds: The demand has been light, and the sales have been confined principally to Brooklyn 6s, at a slight concession, and to Albany 6s, Cleveland 6s and Chicago 6s; all Water loans, and to St. Louis City 6s, at well-sustained prices. In Railroad Bonds there has been little activity. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen 1; do. Freeland, 3½; Michigan Central 8s, 1⅜; Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage, ¾; Hudson River 1st mortgage, 1; do. 2d mortgage, 1; and Michigan Southern 2d mortgage, 1 ℔ cent. Erie 3d mortgage have declined ½; Erie 4th mortgage, 3; Erie Sinking Fund, 3¾; and Erie Convertible Bonds, 2 ℔ cent. Sales of Little Miami 6s at 83¼@83½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st mortgage at 87½@88; and of Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago 8s at 80. Railroad Shares: The market, save for a few, is higher. New-York Central have advanced 2⅝; Illinois Central, 2¾; Galena and Chicago, 3¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 2¼; Michigan Central, 3¼; Panama, 3; and Reading, 1¾ ℔ cent. Erie have declined ¼, and Milwaukee and Mississippi 1¼. Sales of C